MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 JUNE 1982

Israeli Invasion of Lebanon

Cease-Fire, Military Situation -- Israel has set no time limit for the cease-fire but will react to any infringements by the other side, Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor announced after the 20 June Israeli Cabinet meeting in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio. Asked about reports that U.S. envoy Philip Habib has said the PLO may lay down its arms in exchange for participation in autonomy negotiations, Meridor reaffirmed that Israel will never negotiate with an organization whose stated aim is to liberate Palestine from the Jews.

Meanwhile, AFP reported that renewed artillery exchanges in south Beirut late on 20 June threatened to end the tacit truce that had endured beyond the 48-hour limit. Beirut radio said the shelling continued unabated early on 21 June with Israeli warships bombarding Beirut. While Jerusalem radio, citing the IDF spokesman, said Israeli forces had returned "terrorist" fire, a statement carried by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio accused the IDF of violating the cease-fire by resuming the shelling of Beirut and inflicting losses on civilians. The Israelis also shelled Syrian positions in 'Alayh early on 21 June, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. The radio subsequently reported that 4 Syrian tanks were hit and that Iranian volunteers have meanwhile deployed heavy weapons in the Bhamdun area.

Earlier, Jerusalem television noted that Israeli forces had occupied Beirut International Airport.

Sharon Remarks -- As a military and political center for the "terrorists," Beirut is a target that cannot be left as it is, Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio on 20 June. Sharon likewise said in an interview broadcast by Jerusalem television the same day that as long as the "terrorist organizations" retain their headquarters in Beirut, it is difficult to say the IDF's mission has been fully achieved. In an earlier television interview the defense minister noted that the IDF faces some 6,000 "terrorists" in Beirut along with dispersed remnants of the Syrian forces there, as well as a Syrian force in the 'Alayh sector which has been reinforced by volunteers from other countries. Regarding Israel's ability to pressure Syria into withdrawing from Lebanon, Sharon said the deployment of Israeli forces on the Lebanese-Syrian border, which has brought Damascus within Israeli artillery range, is a strong bargaining chip for Israel.

Syrian Statements, Diplomacy -- Syria wants to raise its treaty of friendship and alliance with the USSR to the level of a "strategic alliance" in order to confront Israel and the Arab nation's enemies, Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad declared at a Damascus press conference reported by Damascus radio.

Asked about the reasons behind Syria's moves to expand its relations with the USSR and whether the treaty of friendship has become insufficient, Ahmad said Syria does not want any ceiling to its friendship and cooperation with the USSR, Damascus television reported; he added that when the alliance is signed and the terms are published, the answer will be very clear. Commenting on reports that Syria rejected a request by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to withdraw Syrian forces from Lebanon, the minister said Syria is convinced that the request was made under duress and therefore Syrian forces could not withdraw, according to the television. He said Syrian forces entered Lebanon at the request of the legitimate Lebanese authority and by an Arab summit resolution and added that "as they entered Lebanese territory... so shall they leave."

Asked about Syria's acceptance of a cease-fire with Israel, Ahmad said Syria does not object to a cease-fire if it is based on a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal. However, he went on to stress that Syrian forces will stand by the Lebanese and Palestinians until the last Israeli soldier leaves.

A Progressive National Front Central Command statement broadcast by Damascus radio called on the Arab masses to destroy U.S. interests and struggle against U.S. institutions with all available means to show their support for the Palestinian Revolution.

Meanwhile, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam held separate meetings with Saudi King Fahd and Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal over the weekend, according to SPA reports. The situation in Lebanon was one of the subjects discussed at the sessions.

Egyptian Proposal, PLO Rejection -- Egypt welcomes the formation of a "provisional Palestinian government" in Cairo which would shoulder the responsibility of the political struggle, President Husni Mubarak declared in a statement to journalists carried by MENA. Mubarak noted that the idea was first proposed by President Anwar as-Sadat. However, Palestinian sources subsequently announced the PLO's rejection of the Egyptian idea of forming a government-in-exile, according to Monte Carlo radio.

Egyptian Media, President on U.S. Role -- An AL-AKHBAR editorial cited by MENA criticized the U.S. role in Lebanon which supports Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinians. The paper added that the United States has committed a big mistake against itself and its interests and noted that the Arabs have resources with which they can influence the world. It said Secretary of State Alexander Haig's repeated statements about U.S. efforts to achieve a cease-fire in Lebanon only arouse "ridicule and laughter."

President Mubarak, during an interview carried by MENA, warned that Israel's continued occupation of Lebanon could affect not only Egyptian-U.S. relations but all Arab-U.S. relations. Asked about the possibility of U.S. forces being stationed in Lebanon, Mubarak said the United States should keep its forces away from this area.

Saudi Warning -- In a royal court statement carried by Riyadh radio, Saudi Arabia warned Israel against storming Beirut and delcared that such a step would impede all the political and Arab efforts which are being exerted in all spheres and would present the Arab nation with its historic responsibility: to defend its territories with all its resources.

PLO Statement, Leader Remarks -- A statement issued by the Palestine National Council in Jordan expressed sorrow and bitterness over the general Arab attitude toward the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and called on the Arab states to give greater support to the Palestinian Resistance, Amman television reported. The statement called for an Arab political, economic and oil boycott of the United States while at the same time calling on the USSR to increase its support to the PLO.

In an interview with the FRG newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat reaffirmed that the Palestinian Resistance will not lay down its arms, the Voice of Palestine reported. Earlier, during an interview carried by Monte Carlo radio, PLO Executive Committee member Salah Khalaf categorically rejected a U.S. proposal for the PLO to hand over its weapons to the Lebanese Army. He declared that the PLO will remain in its camps and fight alone until the whole world realizes that the PLO will not willingly turn over its weapons. Asked about Arab silence regarding the events in Lebanon, Khalaf warned that if a Palestinian or Lebanese fighter survives this battle he will know how to take all these "onlooking and silent people to task."

National Salvation Council Meeting -- The National Salvation Council held its first meeting on 20 June under the chairmanship of Lebanese President Sarkis with all members in attendance, Beirut radio reported. In a statement after the meeting, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan noted that the session was held in a "good atmosphere." He said views expressed at the meeting were given in "complete frankness" and added that it is with such frankness that understanding and agreement on ideas and solutions can be easily reached, according to the radio. Al-Wazzan noted that another meeting of the council might take place in the next 2 days after it has undertaken some tasks.

Arab Meetings -- Libya's Voice of Arab Homeland radio reported that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries as well as a number of other Arab countries including Lebanon have agreed to the urgent convening of an Arab summit. However, INA reported that Lebanon has refused to attend an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers to prepare for an Arab summit conference.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi Withdrawal -- In a live speech to the nation carried by Baghdad radio on 20 June, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn announced that Iraq has begun and will complete with 10 days the withdrawal of all its forces from Iranian towns and territory. He noted that despite Iran's negative response to the 10 June Revolution Command Council (RCC) statement, in which Iraq unilaterally declared a cease-fire, the RCC has decided to abide by the contents of the statement. Husayn went on to say that one of the reasons for the withdrawal decision is to eliminate an important pretext being used by Iran to continue the war and to put Iran to a decisive test to disclose the rest of its real intentions to Arab and world public opinion. He added that this decision also eliminates the pretext used by some Arab rulers who hesitated to support Iraq because it was occupying parts of Iranian territory. The Iraqi president continued by saying that this action also places before the Arab states their obligations in accordance with the Arab League Charter and pan-Arab responsibility.

Husayn said that because of this decision Iraq's forces will be stationed on their own borders and will remain inflexible concerning territory since any further withdrawal would allow Iranian forces to enter Iraq. He cautioned the nation that it now faces the possibility of a direct defense of its territory and a more noble battle that will demand greater sacrifices.

Husayn also said Iraq will continue its efforts with the bodies that undertook to mediate the conflict in order to end the dispute and reach a just and honorable settlement.

Commenting on Husayn's decision, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni declared this is only one of Iran's conditions to end the war, Tehran radio reported. He said that until Iran's other conditions are met the war will continue.

Military Situation -- Iraqi military communiques carried by Baghdad radio from 18 to 20 June maintained that Iraqi forces were continuing to abide by the RCC's decision to halt combat operations. The communiques noted that Iraqi units returned fire only in response to Iranian artillery fire.

According to a 19 June military communique carried by Tehran radio, 160 Iraqis were killed or wounded during operations on the western front on 17 June.

Iran

Relations with Libya -- In a joint communique broadcast by Tehran radio on 20 June, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi and visiting Libyan Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud announced their firm intention to use all available resources to destroy Zionism and invite all the world's Muslims to join the army of Jerusalem. Both sides also demand the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan, the communique noted. While the Libyan side condemened the Iraqi regime's war against Iran, the Iranians condemned U.S. "aggression" and "provocations" against Libya and expressed thanks for the support given Iran by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. Stressing that Iran has strengthened the front by "joining" it, the Libyan side invited Iranian officials to participate in future front conferences at any level they wish. According to IRNA, Jallud met earlier with Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, who said Iran expects Libya to rush aid to the Muslims of southern Lebanon without wasting time.

Security Situation -- Sixty counterrevolutionaries were killed or wounded in a 19 June clash with security forces in the Miando'ab region and over 14 Mojahedin-e Khalq were killed by revolution guards in Tehran, according to Tehran radio reports.

Libya

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, during an interview with an Austrian political science delegation, warned that if the United States holds maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra area this fall it will mean war, Vienna radio reported. He added that Libya hopes the United States does not commit itself to a disastrous mistake that could result in a military conflict with Libya, in which the Soviet Union might intervene.

Jordan

A joint Jordanian-Romanian communique called for the convocation of a UN-sponsored international conference to achieve a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict and condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The communique, which was broadcast by Amman radio on 19 June, came at the end of President Nicolae Ceausescu's official visit to Jordan.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 119 *21 June 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Palestine Council Members Issue Statement [Amman] A 1
PLO's 'Arafat Interviewed on Beirut Situation [Monte Carlo] A 1
'Arafat Discusses PLO Losses in Israeli Attack [AFP] A 2
DFLP Leader: PLO May Reconsider Cairo Agreement [ANSA] A 2
Salah Khalaf Criticizes Soviet, Arab Stands [Monte Carlo] A 2
Salah Khalaf on Continuing Resistance in Lebanon [VOP] A 4
Habash Says Resistance Will Defend Beirut [VOP] A 6
'Arafat Receives Cable From Iran's Khamene'i [VOP] A 7
'Arafat Sends Cable to King Fahd 19 June [VOP] A 7

ARABIAN PENINSULA

OMAN

Ambassadorial Relations With Zimbabwe Established C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Syrian Foreign Affairs Minister Pays Visit C 1
Arrives 19 June C 1
Meets With Foreign Minister C 1
Talks With King Fahd C 1
Departs 19 June C 2
Royal Statement Warns Against Storming of Beirut C 2
King Fahd Calls for Islamic, Arab Unity C 2
Minister on Support for Lebanese, Palestinians C 2
Romanian President Ceausescu Sends Condolences C 3

UAE

Zayid Reiterates Support in Message to 'Arafat C 3

EGYPT

Mubarak Welcomes Palestinian Government in Cairo D 1
Mubarak Views Israeli Invasion, U.S. Response D 1
Al-Baz Briefs Mubarak on 'Ali Talks in U.S. D 5
AL-AHRAM Scores Arab Stands on Lebanon Crisis [19 Jun] D 5

IRAQ

General Command: Forces Abiding by Cease-Fire E 1
Communique 746 E 1
Communique 747 E 1
Communique 748 E 1

JORDAN

Reportage on Romanian President Ceausescu's Visit	F 1
Talks Begin	F 1
Husayn 18 June Banquet Speech	F 1
AR-RA'Y Welcomes Ceausescu's Visit, Talks	F 3
AD-DUSTUR: Invasion Will Not Affect PLO Status	F 4

LEBANON

Reportage on Israeli Incursion 19-21 June	G 1
Syrians Cut Telecommunications	G 1
VOP on Clashes With Israelis	G 1
Israeli Settlement Bombed [VOP]	G 1
Syrian Activity Reported	G 1
Israeli Shelling Reported [VOP]	G 2
Iranian Volunteers Positioned	G 2
Junblatt Says Cease-Fire Extended for 48 Hours	G 2
Junblatt Meets With Sarkis, Habib on Council	G 2
Sarkis Calls Salvation Council To Meet 20 June	G 3
Council Meets	G 3
Council To Meet Again 22 June	G 4
VOL Says Syria Agrees to Joint U.S.-USSR Forces	G 4
Al-Jumayyil Comments After Meeting With Habib	G 5
Salam Supports National Salvation Council	G 5
'Arafat, Army Official Discuss Weapons Handover	G 6
Al-Wazzan Reviews Situation With 'Arafat 19 June	G 6
PFLP's Habash Views Resistance, Future Dialogue [Monte Carlo]	G 6
VOL Reports on Qaddumi's Talks in France	G 6
Nationalist Movement Urges Continued Struggle [VOP]	G 7
Al-Murabitun's Qulaylat Views Defense of Beirut [VOP]	G 7
Bashir al-Jumayyil Addresses Phalangist Police	G 10
Haddad Will Resign When 'Objectives Achieved'	G 12
Haddad Visits Sidon, Other Areas in South	G 12

SYRIA

Minister Calls for Strategic Pact With USSR	H 1
WAFA Reports PLO-USSR Talks in Damascus 18 June [Monte Carlo]	H 1
Cuba's Malmierca Meets With Al-Asad 17 June	H 1
Departs 19 June	H 1
Iranian Delegation Continues Visit to Damascus	H 2
18 June Meeting	H 2
Al-Asad-Velayati Meeting	H 2
Velayati Departure 19 June	H 2
Talas on Iranian Position Against Israel [IRNA]	H 3
Al-Asad Receives Romanian Presidential Adviser	H 3
Khaddam Returns From Saudi Arabia 20 June	H 3
Envoy Leaves for Gulf States With Letters 20 June	H 3
Ba'th Official Receives Three PFLP Officials	H 3

ISRAEL

Further Reportage on Begin Visit to U.S.	I 1
Details of Talks With Haig	I 1
U.S. May Participate in Force	I 1
Begin, Haig Agree on PLO	I 2
PLO 'No Longer Exists'	I 2
Cabinet Decides To Maintain Cease-Fire	I 3
Meridor Comments	I 3
More on Ministers' Views [POST 21 Jun]	I 4

Begin: Multinational Forces Must Sign Agreements I 6
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 20 Jun]
Defense Minister Sharon Interviewed on PLO, Syria I 7
[MA'ARIV 18 Jun]
Sharon Plans Renewed Contacts With Palestinians I 12
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 18 Jun]
Sharon Secretary: IDF Will React To All Shooting I 14
Defense Minister: PLO in Severe Distress I 14
Sharon: Objectives in Lebanon Not Yet Achieved I 15
Eytan Urges Soldiers To Be Cautious, Alert I 16
Air Force 'Senior Commander' on Lebanon Bombing I 17
Major General Drori on Lebanese Invasion, Syria I 17
Further Remarks I 17
Prime Minister Receives Warning From Soviet Union I 18
Shamir Comments on Egyptian-PLO Contacts I 18
PLO Reportedly Rejects 'Outright' Habib Proposals I 18
MK's Say War in Lebanon Carried out 'Flawlessly' I 19
Knesset Defense Committee Briefed on Lebanon I 19
Street Fighting Erupts in Hebron; One Killed I 19
West Bank Mayors Reiterate Support for PLO I 19

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

President Addresses FLN Central Committee Meeting Q 1
FLN Central Committee Views Israeli Aggression Q 1
Italian Foreign Minister Arrives for 1-Day Visit Q 3
Departs 20 June Q 3

LIBYA

Arab Countries Agree To Convene Summit Q 3
Al-Qadhdhafi: U.S. Maneuvers Will Result in War [Vienna] Q 4
Correspondent Describes Tripoli Military Parade [NAN] Q 4

MAURITANIA

Press Statement Issued on At-Turayki Visit Q 6

SUDAN

President Numayri Appoints Rulers for Provinces Q 6
Numayri Cites Need for Integration With Egypt Q 6
19 June Sudanese-Egyptian Exercises Described Q 7

EAST AFRICA

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Addresses Mogadishu Rally 19 June R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI

Libyan Official Arrives With Message for Bagaza [AFP] S 1

CAMEROON

Government Statement Reports Goukouni Departure S 1

CHAD

Hissein Habre Makes Declaration to Nation [AFP] S 1
Forms State Council [AFP] S 2
Habre Sends Message to Guinean President [AFP] S 3
Salamat Province Capital Joins FAN 16 June [AFP] S 3

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Rawlings Addresses School for Military in Tema T 1
Libyan Envoy Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message T 1
Immediate Deportation of West German Ordered T 1

MALI

Traore To Attend OAU Summit; At-Turayki Comments T 2

NIGERIA

30,000 Cheer Former Biafran Leader's Return T 2
Shagari-Ojukwu Meeting T 3

SIERRE LEONE

Stevens Invited To Attend Tripoli OAU Summit T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Asks Aid To Defend Against Attacks [AFP] U 1

LESOTHO

Security Bill Provides Wider Police Powers U 1

MAURITIUS

New Parliament Members Sworn in 18 June [AFP] U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde Restore Ties U 2

NAMIBIA

Joint Forces Kill Nine SWAPO 'Terrorists' U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Air Force Tests New Bombing System 19 June U 3

ZIMBABWE

ANC Leader Arrives for 'Consultative Meetings' [AFP] U 3
Libyan Delegation Arrives With Summit Invitation U 3

PALESTINE COUNCIL MEMBERS ISSUE STATEMENT

JN210609 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Several Palestine National Council members held a press conference at the Amman PLO office [today] during which they discussed the situation resulting from the Israeli invasion of fraternal Lebanon and the Palestinian Resistance forces' confrontation of this invasion.

Brig Gen 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya [head of the Amman PLO office] read the statement issued by the council members on the unjust Israeli aggression. The statement salutes the Palestinian strugglers and those fighting and standing by their side in Beirut and other parts of Lebanon in confronting the Israeli invasion. The statement expresses sorrow and bitterness over the general Arab attitude toward the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and calls on Arab states to give more general support to the Palestinian Resistance in its heroic steadfastness against the invasion.

The statement condemns the U.S. stand on the situation in Lebanon and the Palestine question. It denounces continued U.S. military support for Israel, which has encouraged it to continue to try to destroy the PLO and to disperse the Palestinian Arab people and divest them of all their national rights. The statement calls for a general Arab boycott of the United States in the political, economic and oil fields. It also calls on the USSR to increase its support for the PLO.

The statement expresses profound thanks and appreciation to the Jordanian people for their unlimited support to the Palestinian Resistance by sending volunteers and providing material and moral support. The statement thanks the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the masses in Lebanon for joining the Palestinian Revolution in confronting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and enduring the greatest human and material sacrifices to this end.

The statement salutes the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied territory in the face of Israeli occupation, Judaization plans and civilian administration. The statement salutes all peoples and countries that raised their voices high in condemning the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the PLO.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT INTERVIEWED ON BEIRUT SITUATION

JN182041 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2005 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat has declared the PLO will not negotiate with the Americans, saying: We consider the Americans as worse invaders than the Israelis.

The French journalist who reported these statements at a meeting with the PLO leader in a PLO office in Beirut pointed out that Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] was smiling and relaxed. She quoted the Palestinian leader as saying: Many of our people have fallen, and our fighters are fighting wonderfully. However, Abu 'Ammar added, nothing has yet been settled, and the Palestinian position is definitely not tragic.

To a question about possible Israeli entry into Beirut, Abu 'Ammar said: Let them enter; we are ready to receive them, because we are much stronger than the Israelis in street-to-street fighting.

'ARAFAT DISCUSSES PLO LOSSES IN ISRAELI ATTACK

NC191912 Paris AFP in English 1851 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Jun (AFP) -- Israel has inflicted "much fewer" losses than it claimed on the Palestine Liberation Origanization (PLO), the organization's leader Yasir 'Arafat (?said in an) interview published in the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU today.

Mr 'Arafat said that while the Israeli forces in Lebanon have "killed civilians, routed about 15 percent of the Palestinian population from Lebanon, and destroyed refugee camps" they have not captured a single PLO military commander, except for the commander of Beaufort Castle.

The PLO leader said that more than two-thirds of the PLO army was intact, and that the social structure, hospital care for Palestinians and intelligence services were still functioning. "A large part of the PLO is operating outside Lebanon, in particular out of Damascus," he told the newspaper.

DFLP LEADER: PLO MAY RECONSIDER CAIRO AGREEMENT

AU201919 Rome ANSA in English 1850 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA), Beirut, June 20 -- Fears over a possible massacre in the Palestinian-controlled western quarter of Beirut diminished here over the weekend and the possibility of reaching a negotiated solution appeared strengthened after the Israeli invasion and fifteen days of fighting which has claimed thousands of lives and the almost total destruction of the capital.

Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis announced the formation of a "National Salvation Committee" slated to meet on Sunday evening. After a number of days' hesitation, the leader of Lebanon's left, Walid Junblatt, announced his agreement on Sunday morning to join the committee, which is presided over by Sarkis and composed of seven representatives of the Lebanese political community.

The leader of the "Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine," Nayif Hawatimah, told ANSA in an interview on Sunday that the PLO has not excluded a re-examination of the agreements made with the Beirut government in Cairo in 1969 which regulated the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

He underlined however that the "fundamental right of the Palestinians to resistance" must be safeguarded and that the Israelis must withdraw their troops before any discussion can take place.

SALAH KHALAF CRITICIZES SOVIET, ARAB STANDS

JN181842 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1745 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Telephone interview with Fatah Central Committee Salah Khalaf, identified as Abu Iyad, to Monte Carlo radio correspondent Antoine Abu Samrah -- live or recorded -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] Brother Abu Iyad, what is the current situation in Beirut?

[Answer] The Israeli forces are besieging Beirut from all sides. They asked us through Philip Habib to hand our weapons over the the Lebanese Army. They asked that ordinary Palestinians be confined to refugee camps and that resistance leaders and cadres should leave Beirut raising white flags under Israeli protection. I say through Monte Carlo radio that we, the bases, cadres and leadership of the Palestinian Revolution categorically reject this proposal and will remain in our camps and fight alone until the whole world realizes this revolution cannot willingly yield its arms or agree to do so.

[Question] What is your position on the National Salvation Council which seems to have met with several setbacks?

[Answer] I think the current situation transcends the National Salvation Council's role. All the country's personalities have placed themselves at the disposal of the Lebanese president, who is called upon to take a stand on the occupation. If he does this he will find all the country's personalities behind him. That is what is required now. The situation...it is impossible.... [sentences incomplete] Some of our brothers like Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt say they are being called on to fire the mercy shot at the Palestinian Revolution. They are refusing to do so. This is the issue. Now the decision is for the president of the republic. The government must say: End the occupation. After this we will definitely offer the president of Lebanon and the Lebanese Government all they want for the sake of the country's unity and salvation.

[Question] It has been said that the PLO is ready to lay down its arms if the United States recognizes it. This statement has been subjected to several amendments and has even been denied by the PLO. Will you give us the facts on this issue?

[Answer] In fact, there was a statement issued by a PLO leader; but it was subsequently distorted. Brother Hani al-Hasan corrected this distorted statement. In any case, the Palestinian leadership says: We do not beg recognition by the United States, which is completely responsible for this aggression. Let the Arab world know that Israel would not have reached the outskirts of Beirut without the United States. We should not deceive ourselves about recognition from the United States or others. I say Israel can reach any place in Lebanon or the Palestinian Revolution, but Arab generations will know this is all a U.S. plot.

[Question] The Israeli Government announced last night, it will cease firing for 48 hours. In your opinion, what is the real aim behind this cease-fire?

[Answer] It is a part of psychological warfare. They want, as I said, to make the Lebanese Army a party with them to the plot. We hope the Lebanese Army, whose entry in the battle to fight with us was welcomed -- and which actually fought with us in more than one place -- will not be involved in implementing a U.S.-Israeli plot against us.

[Question] How do you explain the silence that accompanied the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and the Arab and international moves that took place only after a number of days? In your opinion, what is the meaning of the silence that accompanied the Israeli invasion?

[Answer] I tell you honestly that the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters and citizens feel there are Arabs who connived with it, that there were those who were silent, and that this silence was also a form of connivance. There were those who only looked on and this is also a form of connivance. If a Palestinian or Lebanese fighter cub survives this battle, he will know how to take all these colluding, onlooking and silent people to task.

[Question] The Soviet Union has issued a warning, but as observers see, this warning was not transformed into tangible practical measures. In your opinion, how do you assess the Soviet Union's stand toward the Palestinian Revolution?

[Answer] Actually, I personally cannot understand the Soviet Union's stand. I say this from the position of friendship between the Palestinian Revolution and the Soviet Union.

I say I cannot understand this silence and sluggishness. They can tell the United States to stop this massacre being committed against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, but it seems we are not included within the framework of the red line. I hope I am wrong, but so far this is the feeling of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

[Question] Has Damascus in your opinion performed its duty, or have circumstances forced it to observe the cease-fire?

[Answer] I understand the battle is one. Therefore, if the Palestinian Revolution and the nationalist forces are attacked and if Lebanon is occupied, Syria must play its role in this regard. Through you I say that Syria, despite all circumstances, must move to save the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Lebanon and Beirut must be the same as Damascus, Aleppo and Hamah.

[Question] Some are calling for diverting the PLO into a political movement. Do you not believe this would mean the end of the PLO or, in your opinion, do you believe the PLO might rise again?

[Answer] The PLO rose upon a decision of the Palestinian people. Since the beginning, the PLO has been advocating armed struggle to liberate the homeland. Only armed struggle can work with this arrogant enemy. The heroes of Tyre, An-Nabatiyah, Sidon, Az-Zahrani and all Lebanon have proved that we are stronger than this enemy as far as manpower is concerned, but if we fight it in a classical war, the enemy, equipped with U.S. hardware, is stronger than we. Therefore, I can say those of us who survive will continue to carry the torch of armed struggle. Under no circumstances will we be transformed into a mere political party.

[Question] Last question, Brother Abu Iyad: How do you see an opening for this tragic situation?

[Answer] My opinion, and let history record it, is that our only option is steadfastness. All the surrendering Arabs and all the silent Arabs will be brought to account. This is our position.

SALAH KHALAF ON CONTINUING RESISTANCE IN LEBANON

NC200809 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0610 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Brothers, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] Fatah Central Committee member, has stated the Palestinian Resistance is not a herd of sheep that can be moved by ships or cars to one place or another. He said the plan being prepared for Lebanon is to render it an Israeli or pro-Israeli country.

Abu Iyad said the (?latest Zionist) aggression is aimed at bringing the people to their knees and making them accept the fact that the future government in Lebanon is for Begin's Israel.

Abu Iyad and Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], Fatah Central Committee member, yesterday visited Ibrahim Qulaylat, chairman of the Command Council of the Independent Nasirite Movement.

Brother Abu Iyad said: At this delicate stage, particularly in view of the current attempts at blackmailing us through the so-called Israeli ultimatum of 20 or 48 hours, and in this atmosphere in which the citizens, not only in Lebanon but throughout the Arab world, are living, it is incumbent upon us to consult with Brother Qulaylat in order to expose this Israeli-U.S. plan aimed at extorting us and breaking the morale of our Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Brother Abu Iyad added: Naturally, I acquainted Brother Qulaylat with the meeting of the joint command, the Amal movement and the Palestinian Resistance. In my opinion, the meeting was one of our best, because we emerged with one stand, namely, to remain steadfast and not respond to the attempts by several parties to break or affect our morale.

Asked about a proposal reiterated by some quarters to move the resistance to Cairo, Abu Iyad said: All the events taking place in the Lebanese arena and all the attempts being made by Zionism and the United States are, regrettably, the result of the obvious treason committed by the Egyptian rulers, both As-Sadat by his visit to Jerusalem and his signing of the Camp David accords, and the new regime led by Husni Mubarak, who is pursuing the same policy. All the impasses our Arab people are suffering are a result of the [words indistinct] policy As-Sadat pursued and which Mubarak, regrettably, has followed. It is absolutely unreasonable to propose a place in Cairo. The second thing is that we are not a herd of sheep that can be moved by ships or cars to one place or another. He said: We will define our location as a place we can actually continue to fight. We are confident [words indistinct] of this rifle is in our occupied land, and the second base is here in Lebanon or in any Arab country that can bear the existence of this rifle. [passage indistinct]

Asked about collecting arms of the resistance, Brother Abu Iyad said: No one [words indistinct] we would not have liked or wanted Sidon, Tyre or An-Nabatiyah to be struck. In this regard, I would like to tell the Lebanese citizen we are a revolution, and the revolution does not know the word "cease-fire." However, for the sake of the Lebanese people, all last year we agreed to cease fire across the Lebanese border so that the enemy would not use this as a pretext to strike at the Lebanese people. We said it was sufficient the Lebanese people bore the weighty presence of the Palestinian Revolution. He continued: Once again, I maintain there has never been a revolution in the world that has agreed to a cease-fire. However, for the sake of Lebanon and its people, we ceased fire. We thus were against incursion. There is no group in the Arab nation or in the world which can say this organized, comprehensive and concentrated aggression was launched because of the murder or attempted murder of an ambassador in London. Therefore, there is a plot to liquidate the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement as well as all the nationalist forces in Lebanon. This is the basic aim. There is also another important goal: the Lebanese question. There is a plan engineered for Lebanon to establish a government that is, if not an Israeli government, then 100 percent pro-Israel. [Words indistinct] around Beirut are aimed at bringing the Lebanese people to their knees and at admitting that the future government in Lebanon is for Israel and Begin.

Abu Iyad continued: [Passage indistinct] At the same time, we are not ready to raise white flags. [Words indistinct] in short, there is no decision in the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, the Amal movement or in the Palestinian Revolution to surrender.

Asked about the resistance's interpretation of a peaceful solution, Abu Iyad said: There is no peaceful solution, only deception in the guise of a peaceful solution. (?The voices that are rasied) come from U.S. embassies and the homes of U.S. and European ambassadors to remind the people of a solution. In my opinion, any Arab country must (?refuse) to shake the hand of any American these days. [words indistinct] and the massacres that have been committed and every Palestinian and Lebanese (?child killed), Reagan and Philip Habib, who is now sitting in the republican palace, are responsible. [passage indistinct]

HABASH SAYS RESISTANCE WILL DEFEND BEIRUT

NC191151 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0958 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] At a PFLP conference yesterday, Comrade Dr George Habash, secretary general, emphasized that the battle of Beirut will be a central issue of the Palestinian Resistance. He said: Israel has not yet tried to enter Beirut, because it is aware of the size of its losses and because it expects to achieve by diplomacy what it has failed to achieve on the battlefield.

Habash added: My first objective in holding this meeting is to define the critera by which we judge the progress of the battle. The Zionist enemy tries to show the public and the masses that the military advance along the coast and the mountain, which we consider relatively rapid, is a great victory for him and a defeat to the Palestinian Revolution, the Nationalist Movement and the joint forces.

Comrade Habash went on: Are these the criteria by which we judge the progress of our battle? No! We are aware of the Zionist entity's military striking force, which imperialism considers [words indistinct] on the level of the entire Arab region. Consequently, it is not the number of occupied kilometers that we use as a criterion to judge the progress of the battle. Our criterion is the number of enemy casualties and the painful blows we deal him. He added: This is a basic issue because of the reaction it will cause in the Zionist entity if the blows reach a certain level. In a statement last Tuesday, the enemy officially admitted that 214 soldiers had been killed and 1,114 wounded. It also admitted 23 others were missing. I can say with a clear conscience that these figures represent a small percentage of the enemy's casualties.

The PFLP secretary general added: The (?veterans') statements that the time of the blitzkreig is over indicate that Israel's end is approaching. We must free ourselves of the feeling of pressure generated by the battle. We must contemplate the fact that it is impossible to exterminate the Palestinian people and the Arab nation in the long run.

Comrade Habash believes an important development has occurred between the June 1967 war and the 1982 war. He said: I am really convinced the end of Israel has begun. Israel admits that Israeli forces can no longer advance without fighting and sacrifices, whereas previous wars depended on blitzkriegs and intensive, programmed psychological warfare to achieve its objectives. Habash added: It is not a simple matter that 14 days after the fighting, an enemy general should say 85,000 soldiers entered Lebanon in addition to the air and naval forces. We remain standing fast in Beirut, and we shall stand fast in Tripoli and the north. Even if the fighting leads to a confrontation between the positions, we are confident the guerrilla warfare will start -- or rather it has actually started. At the operations room I acquaint myself every day with military operations taking place behind enemy lines.

Comrade George Habash called upon the vanguard organizations to prepare the conditions for launching a popular war and to explain the price the people pay to defend their freedom. We would then begin our march along the right path. He pointed out that a change has occurred in the battle, namely that the resistance is placing its resources at the disposal of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, the Amal movement and the national forces, because they had placed their sources at our disposal in the past. I know the national forces will fight this aggression through passive resistance and actual fighting.

Comrade Habash added: I do not rule out a battle for Beirut, but what might prevent the enemy from waging this battle is the losses he will sustain and his hope to achieve by diplomatic methods and through Philip Habib what he has been unable to achieve in the battlefield. He stressed that the defense of Beirut will be a principle task of the resistance.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES CABLE FROM IRAN'S KHAMENE'I

NC200837 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0650 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received a cable of support and solidarity from Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The cable says: We greet you and all your heroic brothers and your Palestinian and Lebanese people, who are holding out in the most honorable and sacred of battles. We clasp your hand and emphasize that you shall not be alone. The decision adopted by the Islamic Republic of Iran shall make itself known in the battlefield.

'ARAFAT SENDS CABLE TO KING FAHD 19 JUNE

NC200724 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Last night, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar sent a cable to King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia, thanking him for Saudi Arabia's stand in support of the Palestinian cause. Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar thanked King Fahd on his own behalf, on behalf of the strugglers and on behalf of the Palestinian people and the Lebanese masses standing fast against the U.S.-backed Zionist invasion.

Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the military siege Israel has imposed on Beirut -- the first Arab capital the gates of which are being knocked down by the invaders -- will be crushed, God willing, on the rock of the steadfastness of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, who are supported by all honorable men in the Arab and Islamic nations.

OMAN

AMBASSADORIAL RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE ESTABLISHED

GF190904 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] The following joint communique has been issued in Muscat and Harare:

The Governments of the Sultanate of Oman and the Republic of Zimbabwe sincerely desire to bolster the bonds of friendship and cooperation according to the principles of mutual respect, national sovereignty, and noninterference in the domestic affairs of either country. Therefore, they have decided to establish bilateral relations on the ambassadorial level.

Announcing this joint communique, the Governments of Oman and Zimbabwe hope these diplomatic relations will contribute to the bolstering of the bonds of friendship and mutual cooperation for the welfare of both countries.

SAUDI ARABIA

SYRIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER PAYS VISIT

Arrives 19 June

LD191450 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1430 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 19 Jun (SPA) -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, arrived at At-Ta'if this afternoon for a visit to the kingdom. During the visit the Syrian foreign minister will hold talks with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, about the general situation in the region and the Lebanese situation in particular.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and a number of officials welcomed the Syrian guest at the airport.

Meets With Foreign Minister

LD191814 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 19 Jun (SPA) -- His Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal met this evening with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister.

During the meeting they discussed all situations and events on the Arab scene, particularly the situation in Lebanon.

Talks With King Fahd

LD191940 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 19 Jun (SPA) -- His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, who arrived in At-Ta'if today, at 2130 at his residence.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

The discussion at the meeting dealt with conditions in the Middle East, particularly the current situation in Lebanon.

Departs 19 June

LD192208 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2110 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 19 Jun (SPA) -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, left At-Ta'if at 2330 today after a brief visit during which he met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

ROYAL STATEMENT WARNS AGAINS STORMING OF BEIRUT

LD191904 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Jun 82

["Statement from the Royal Court" -- date not given]

[Text] In view of the constant Israel threats to storm Beirut, capital of sister Lebanon, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia warns Israel against embarking on this step. It declares that storming the capital of an independent Arab country will impede all political and Arab efforts being exerted in all spheres and will present the Arab nation with its historic responsibilities, that is, the exercise of its legitimate right to defend its territories and sanctities with all potential and resources.

While declaring this, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia stresses its stand alongside all its sister Arab countries in their full solidarity with the two fraternal peoples, the Lebanese and Palestinians. It will be the first to answer the call of duty.

KING FAHD CALLS FOR ISLAMIC, ARAB UNITY

GF190753 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Mecca, 18 Jun (WAKH) -- In a speech at the holy mosque in Mecca today, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, called on the Arab and Islamic nation to close ranks to confront the serious challenges currently ensnaring it.

The Saudi monarch expressed his belief that the current dilemma of the Arab and Islamic world requires a truthful return to the old course, the Islamic values and true Arab ethics. He also expressed the hope that "God will grace Islam and Muslims with victory and will provide our Palestinian and Lebanese brothers with a release from the dilemma that has befallen them."

MINISTER ON SUPPORT FOR LEBANESE, PALESTINIANS

LD201318 Riyadh SPA in English 1234 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, June 20 (SPA) -- Saudi Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani today reasserted the kingdom's support for the Lebanese and Palestinian people in their confrontation with Israel.

Commenting on the kingdom's warning to Israel not to storm Beirut, he said Saudi Arabia would continue to shoulder its responsibility and stressed that the kingdom had moved at a suitable time to expose the Zionist role and vicious conspiracy against the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

He said King Fahd had personally followed in the past and is still following the development of the current situation because the conspiracy is greater than what other have thought of it. Dr Yamani said "The conspiracy is to liquidate the Palestinian people and to undermine the Lebanese people's security and stability."

"Our stands are based on a policy that believes in solidarity and joint action in the framework of the Arab League" Dr Yamani said. He said the Arab nation was capable of unifying its ranks to stand "in the face of aggression on any part of its lands, despite temporary differences among the Arab states."

The information minister hailed King Fahd's donation of 29 million Saudi riyals for the relief of Lebanese and Palestinian victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. "In addition to intensive efforts and urgent diplomatic contacts undertaken by the kingdom to confront the Zionist aggression, Saudi Arabia has not ignored supplying food and medical relief to the Palestinians and Lebanese people who have been made homeless," Dr Yamani said. He called on Arab states to contribute in relief aids to the victims of the invasion and appealed to all peace loving nations to condemn the Israeli "unjustified aggression on Lebanon."

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES

GF191301 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Condolence cable sent by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to King Fahd on death of King Khalid]

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, king of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh.

On the occasion of the death of Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, I convey my most profound condolences to Your Majesty and to the family of the deceased.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

UAE

ZAYID REITERATES SUPPORT IN MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT

GF200904 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Jun (WAKH) -- Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, has reiterated his total support and assistance for the PLO and his readiness to place all capabilities at the disposal of the Palestinian people in their struggle against the usurping enemy.

This came in a message Shaykh Zayid sent to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat today.

Shaykh Zayid expressed his pride in the valiant struggle the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters are waging in confrontation of the Israeli enemy who has invaded the Lebanese territory and in the heavy losses inflicted on him in this invasion.

In (?this message), the UAE president called for adopting a unified Arab stand to confront the Zionist aggression and to side with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Surur ibn Muhammad, chamberlain of the UAE president's office, met earlier with Anis al-Khatib, PLO representative in Abu Dhabi, and gave him Zayid's message to Yasir 'Arafat.

MUBARAK WELCOMES PALESTINIAN GOVERNMENT IN CAIRO

JN201300 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jun (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has welcomed the idea of forming a provisional Palestinian government based in Cairo.

This came in a statement by the president to journalists today on Egypt's position toward reports on the possible formation of a Palestinian government in Cairo. The following is the text of the statement:

Egypt's position is already well known. We welcome it because it is not a new possibility. The late President Anwar as-Sadat was the first who proposed the idea. Nothing prevents the formation of a provisional Palestinian government in Cairo to shoulder the responsibility of the political struggle.

MUBARAK VIEWS ISRAELI INVASION, U.S. RESPONSE

NC202024 Cairo MENA in English 1840 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, June 20 (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak gave an interview to the U.S. Cable News [Network] this evening in which he gave his impressions and views about the current developments in the area. In his answers to the questions he dealt with the situation in Lebanon and amidst the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, the development of the autonomy negotiations between Egypt and Israel and to the United States' position regarding these developments.

In answer to a question about his view of U.S. hesitation on the United Nations Security Council resolutions on the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon, the president said that he mentioned in his message to President Reagan that he really feels that it was a very bad thing of the United States as a big superpower, the biggest nation on earth, to be hesitant in such an issue in front of the whole world. He underlined that "really we regret for that". And following is the questions and answers of the interview:

Q: Do you think that Israel does have too much influence over American policy in the Middle East?

A: I could answer you this question frankly and say yes, of course, all what we feel is that Israel has very great influence on the United States.

Q: Even more than the whole of the others?

A: The emphasis of the United States right here in this area is with the Arab countries. I like to tell you that your main economic interest lies here in this area with the Arab countries to put aside your relations with Israel. Your economic interest in this area lies with the Arab countries.

Q: Do you think, sir, that Israel intends to fulfill the obligations of the Camp David agreement with respect to full autonomy for the Palestinians on the West Bank? This is, of course, the heart of the current problem.

A: Let me be very frank in answering this question. I have not the impression of the feeling that they are not going to fulfill it.

Q: You have not the impression?

A: I have not the impression of that. Look what problems arise now. After the late President as-Sadat, although Mr Begin agreed upon negotiations to carry on not in Jerusalem, he started a new thing now: The negotiations should be in Jerusalem, and he is insisting that they should be in Jerusalem. Why? There is a problem between Egypt and Israel on the issue of Jerusalem.

Q: Is it your feeling, Mr President, that the invasion and occupation of Lebanon up to Beirut and, perhaps, including Beirut, makes it impossible now to proceed on with the West Bank problem?

A: I think for the time being it is difficult to start the negotiations on the autonomy talks right now with the occupation of Lebanon.

Q: Do you feel that this could have been a factor in the Israeli decision to go into Lebanon? Could [this] so radicalise the Palestinians that it would be impossible to get an autonomy settlement?

A: I could believe anything now after what happened in Lebanon. I could believe anything now. It could be a plan for the Israelis, who knows, it may be anything just to hinder the negotiations on the autonomy. One have the scenario in my mind they refused to convene in Jerusalem although when President as-Sadat met with Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh, they spoke only about the continuation of the negotiations of the autonomy not in Jerusalem. [sentence as received] And they agreed upon that.

Q: Do you feel, sir, that the Israelis intend to control with their forces, or with the forces of Major Haddad in southern lebanon, to control southern Lebanon for a long period till they will finally withdraw?

A. I do not think that, and I hope that this may not happen. I would like that Lebanon should not be divided. Lebanon should be an independent state without any division. At this point, I do not think that Israel wants to divide Lebanon, or take the southern part headed by Haddad to be under its control.

Q. You doubt that the Israelis plan to create Jewish settlements in southern Lebanon, as I have heard remarks on my visit to Cairo?

A: I did not hear that, but it would be a disaster if there is a plan in such a way to establish some Jewish settlements in Lebanon. It would be a very dangerous issue.

Q: On the question of the Palestinians, there are roughly three hundred thousands in Lebanon, is that right?

A: About that.

Q: What do you think of Mr Begin's plan is for the disposal of those Palestinians? Where should they go now that they are being uprooted from Lebanon?

A: I think there should be a formula for that. I do not know what is in the mind of Mr Begin. Negotiations for the autonomy talks for the West Bank and Gaza Strip are not yet ended. We did not reach a conclusion till now, which means that they have no homeland now for this people when they leave Lebanon. I do not know if Libya is going to accept them or any other country is going to accept them, but I do not know what is in the mind of Mr Begin concerning this people whenever they are bound to leave Lebanon.

Q: Has not Secretary of State Alexander Haig told you, as the president of Egypt, what he thinks Mr Begin has in the back of his mind?

A: He did not say it to me.

Q: Do you think that the Israelis expect to send out the Palestinians to the east bank of Jordan, that is, to the Kingdom of Jordan? Would they like that?

A: I heard that rumour.

Q: What do you hear, sir?

A: I heard the rumour that there is agreement between Syria and Israel that the Palestinians should leave Lebanon and go to Jordan as a homeland. It is according one of the Israeli plans that they should go and take Jordan as their homeland. This makes King Husayn in a bad situation.

Q: Could King Husayn accept such a plan, Mr President?

A: I do dot think King Husayn would accept that.

Q: Would it be an Israeli idea that if they could persuade the Palestinians to go to Jordan that this would create the Palestinian state that the Palestinians want so much be created in Jordan and not on the West Bank?

A: Just to create the Palestinian state in Jordan would be another question. What does that mean? That means that Israel is going to take the West Bank and Gaza, which is a Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza, and this problem to put them in Jordan and be the homeland of land. This means that they want to shift the Palestinians the homeland of the Palestinians, which will never be accepted.

Q: Could Husayn possibly stay in power if such a proposal would be laid by the Israelis?

A: I can not foretell, but it will be a big problem for King Husayn.

Q: Mr. President, the Israelis, the present Israeli Government, has said publicly in its political platform that at the end of a five year-tenure of full autonomy in the West Bank, they intend to assert sovereignty, Israeli sovereignty, over the West Bank. Do you believe that, sir?

A: All what I believe is what is mentioned in the Camp David accords concerning the comprehensive settlement. If they have something in their minds, it is something which we do not know. But all what we know is according to the Camp David accords, which the Israelis are used to say several times that we should solve the problem according to the Camp David and not to any other document. The document of the Camp David says that the Palestinians should determine their future after the elapse of the five-year period, either to join Jordan or even to join Israel, or to have their own self-determination.

Q: Why do you think, sir, that the Americans have not been more assistant to Egypt on this question? Do you have a theory as to why the Reagan administration appears not to be pressuring or pressing, I should say, Israel to support the Camp David Accords?

A: I should [say] such a question you can ask any American, who could tell you the answer for that.

Q: Perhaps you need five million Egyptian citizens to go to the United States and take a U.S. citizenship. Is that what you mean, to give the Arabs a powerful place in American politics? You think, in other words that your answer is that Israel has power in America's politics that Arabs do not have.

A: You came to the conclusion.

Q: You have no objection, you have no criticism of U.S. policy towards Egypt today?

A: We have no problem for the time being. Whenever anything we could discuss with them, I send Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali to meet with President Reagan -- he met him two days ago -- and I think we could easily solve our problems.

Q: You do not think that the reactions from the Lebanon occupation, particularly Israel's stay for a long period in Lebanon could affect U.S.-Egyptian relations?

A: I am not telling you it will affect, it will affect not only the Egyptian-American, but all Arab-American relations, the whole Arab-American relations, because this is not the image of the United States, and I have said it to every American I have met here in our country, in such a way, if such a crisis would carry on and the Israeli forces [stay in Lebanon] for quite a long time, it will create much more trouble, and the United States will lose more ground here, and other powers will gain more.

Q: Have we lost ground already in the Lebanon crisis, the United States I mean?

A: The image of the United States at the time being in the Arab world is not that good and strong image at all, let me be very frank in this. I met so many people from the Arab countries, they are annoyed from the situation, they consider the United States strong enough or powerful enough to superimpose whatever she wants in Lebanon. It is capable to solve the problem of Lebanon as quickly as possible, so it is going to stay a long time this problem without any solution. I do not think it will be in the interest of the United States.

Q: Do you think the United States takes a different view of the Palestinians than it did of the Jewish refugees following World War II and the holocaust trying to find their homeland in Palestine?

A: The United States agrees that the Palestinians should have their homeland, but this policy is not clear enough for the Palestinians themselves to understand.

Q: The intrusion of superpower politics makes it difficult?

A: Yes.

Q: Do you think the Soviets will use the Lebanese crisis to move Soviet troops as some kind of assistance to Syria, I heard this is possible?

A: I do not think that the Soviet Union will move troops. Otherwise, it will be another disaster.

Q: If the United States puts troops in southern Lebanon to protect that border between Israel and Lebanon?

A: I am not with the voice calling for putting American soldiers in Lebanon.

Q: Do you think that it is a bad idea, sir?

A: It is a wrong idea.

Q: Why, Mr President?

A: I think the United States, the superpower, should keep away its force from this area. We accepted the United States in the multinational force (in Sinai), because the United States knows very well that if the United Nations agreed, the Soviets would use the veto. So, we have to ask some nations to join in this multinational force so as to fulfill the peace treaty. But in this problem of Lebanon, I do not think that it is not advisable that the United States or even the Soviet Union should put forces in Lebanon. [sentence as received]

Q: Sir, I fail to see the distinction between the multilateral force in Sinai to protect both Egypt and Israel, to a multilateral force with American participation in southern Lebanon on the Israeli-Lebanese border. What is the difference?

A: The Soviet Union will accuse the United States for that having soldiers there, and they will say there is a plan agreed upon by Egypt and Israel, and you would be accused of that for no reason.

Q: Do you think the Soviets conducted themselves quietly in this Lebanon crisis? Or do you think they are working behind the scene to take advantage of the United States?

A: I think the last point is much better.

Q: How would they do that, Mr President?

A: They are leaving the United States to move and let the whole world see what the United States is going to do in such a problem.

Q: And if the United States can not bring about a settlement?

A: The whole world would blame you, especially the Arab world, and we think that the Soviet Union is the country which could support this.

AL-BAZ BRIEFS MUBARAK ON 'ALI TALKS IN U.S.

JN201430 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jun (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received from Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Foreign Affairs, a detailed report on the recent discussions of Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali with U.S. officials regarding the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Following his meeting with the president, Dr al-Baz said they reviewed the suffering of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Dr al-Baz said that, during the discussions with U.S. officials, the Egyptian side stressed the need for an immediate rectification of the situation in Lebanon by realizing a comprehensive cease-fire, withdrawing Israeli forces from Lebanon and allowing the Lebanese people to exercise their right to settle Lebanon's internal affairs. Dr al-Baz added that the urgent and vital need for rescuing [victims] and medical aid was also discussed. He said the discussions centered on the fact that the situation there might deteriorate in the meantime and that food and medical aid should be provided to avoid possible famine in isolated areas. Dr al-Baz added: We believe that the Lebanese situation can be settled on the Lebanese level, that the relations between Lebanon and the Palestinian presence there can also be settled by the two sides and that there is no need for Israeli interference, which is obstructing the achievement of a Lebanese accord and agreement between the Palestinians and Lebanon, and thus we urgently call for an unconditional Israeli withdrawal.

AL-AHRAM SCORES ARAB STANDS ON LEBANON CRISIS

JN191230 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 19 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, AL-AHRAM comments on the political paradoxes revealed by the Lebanese war. The paper says: What happened militarily in Lebanon was not expected to reach such levels due to the presence of the Syrian forces to protect the Palestinian Revolution. The political paradoxes of the Lebanese war also indicate that the Arabs base their stands on illusions and wishful thinking rather than on facts and scientific bases.

AL-AHRAM notes the disappointment of Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] and other Palestinian leaders who expected a firm political stand in the early hours of the Israeli invasion. The paper says that the Soviet brothers have a special way of responding. The paper also points to Khalid al-Hasan's polite censure of the Syrian regime's negative attitude, a censure which developed into a charge of treason. AL-AHRAM also points out that among these paradoxes was the quick call by an Arab country for an Arab summit to be convened on its territory to adopt a unified Arab stand against the Israeli invasion. This stand is well known and the Arabs do not need a summit meeting to denounce the aggression, since the way is open for political, diplomatic and military action from all surrounding regions.

AL-AHRAM concludes by saying the biggest paradox is that Israel does not only intend to destroy the Palestinian presence in Lebanon but also demands the establishment of a Beirut government acceptable to it. This means that in addition to invading Lebanon, Israel has decided that Lebanon no longer has a political entity and is unprotected in the absence of the UN forces and the policies of the superpowers and the Arabs.

GENERAL COMMAND: FORCES ABIDING BY CEASE-FIRE

Communique 746

JN181658 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Communique No 746 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our ground, air and naval forces continue to abide by the Revolution Command Council's 10 June 1982 statement. Our forces have not opened fire, nor have they carried out any military operation in the operations theater. However, our units came under artillery fire and had to reply to silence the sources of the enemy fire. An enemy unit attempted to approach our forward positions but it was repulsed and forced to retreat.

The known enemy losses amount to 12 killed and 2 vehicles, 1 gun and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed. Our sacrifices were the martyrdom of four soldiers.

At noon today, the enemy shelled civilian quarters and vital installations in Basrah causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 June 1982

Communique 747

JN191814 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Communique No 747 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant armed forces continue to abide by the Revolution Command Council's 10 June 1982 statement. Our forces have not opened fire, nor have they carried out any military operation on the ground, in the air or at sea. However, yesterday evening and today, our units came under enemy artillery shelling and were forced to return fire, killing four. Our sacrifices were one martyr.

Today, the enemy shelled the civilian quarters and vital installation in the city of Basrah with heavy artillery, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 June 1982

Communique 748

JN202154 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Communique No 748 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

For the 11th day in a row, our armed forces have not opened fire nor have they carried out any military operation on the ground, at sea or in the air in compliance with the Revolution Command Council's 10 June 1982 statement: However, our units came under artillery fire and had to reply to silence the sources of the enemy fire. An enemy unit tried to approach our forward positions in the Gilan-e Gharb area but it was repulsed by our units and forced to retreat.

The known enemy losses for last night and today amount to five killed, a number of personnel captured and one vehicle, and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed. Our losses were the martyrdom of three soldiers in all sectors and damage to one vehicle. This morning, the enemy shelled the civilian quarters in Basrah with heavy artillery causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 June 1982

REPORTAGE ON ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU'S VISIT

Talks Begin

JN181731 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The Jordanian side under His Majesty King Husayn and the Romanian side under His Excellency President Nicolae Ceausescu held a 2-hour meeting at the royal court this morning. It was interrupted by a bilateral meeting between King Husayn and the Romanian president.

The two sides comprehensively reviewed various developments in the Arab and international arenas, particularly the Israeli invasion of Lebanese territory, which is aimed against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. They underlined the necessity of a comprehensive and immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

The two sides then discussed the tense situation in the Middle East. His Majesty King Husayn asserted that the region's security and stability are linked to the achievement of a just and durable settlement of the Palestinian problem, since it is the main cause of conflict in the region. Such a settlement, his majesty added, must be based on complete Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, particularly the Arab city of Jerusalem, and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, repatriation and the establishment of their own independent state on their national soil.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations and joint fruitful cooperation in the various political, economic, cultural and scientific fields to serve the common interests of the two friendly peoples.

Participating in the talks on the Jordanian side were His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Ahmad al-Lazi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Amir Khammash, minister of court; Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Hasan Ibrahim, minister of occupied land affairs and acting foreign minister; Walid 'Asfur, minister of industry and trade; Dr Hanna 'Awdah, chairman of the National Planning Council; and Dr Nasir al-Batayinah, Jordanian ambassador to Romania.

On the Romanian side were Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stanescu, minister of state for constructions abroad [title as heard]; Ion Nicolae, minister secretary of state for foreign trade affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state and presidential counselor; Marin Nedelcu, adviser to the president; and Andrei Cervencovici, the Romanian ambassador in Amman.

Husayn 18 June Banquet Speech

JN191005 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Speech by King Husayn at evening banquet held in honor of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at Basman Palace in Amman on 18 June -- recorded]

[Text] Your Excellency, my great friend, President Nicolae Ceausescu: It pleases me and every Jordanian citizen very much to welcome you on your second visit to Jordan. Your visit gives us all a good opportunity to express the profound love, appreciation and respect we harbor for you and the strong friendship and cooperation we have established with your country as well as the growing desire for joint action in all fields for the well-being of the friendly Romanian and Jordanian peoples. We acknowledge your great personal interest in what has been achieved in the relations between our two countries and share your view on the need to continue to achieve more and to guarantee the mutual interests which are abundant in the resources of both countries. The Jordanian and Romanian peoples can achieve these gains and share their benefits and fruits.

Your Excellency, the president; your visit to us this time takes place in very serious, delicate and important Arab and international circumstances represented by Israel's continued occupation of all of Palestine, its annihilation, dispersion and deportation of the Palestinian Arab people and its persistence in its aggressive, expansionist and colonial policy and disavowal of the Palestinian people's natural and legitimate rights, including their right to determine their own destiny and set up their independent state on their natural soil. Israel has flouted all laws and norms in its inhuman practices against the innocent people under its occupation. Furthermore, Israel has annexed Arab Jerusalem and considered it its capital, thereby throwing overboard the Arab people's rights to their land, holy places and properties as well as their historical and religious rights to Jerusalem, the city of justice and peace.

Israel has rejected and ignored all UN resolutions, which support the rights of the Palestinian people and set the principles for their sovereignty and freedom in their homeland. Israel's rejection of the UN resolutions undermines the legal justification for its own existence and the basis on which Israel was founded under the partition resolution issued by the United Nations in November 1947.

Your Excellency, you are one of the leaders who are concerned about and understand the Arab people's belief in and call for just peace and the sincere and responsible efforts which they have exerted to achieve it. As you and the whole world know, the Palestine question is the crux of the Middle East dispute. The series of wars and conflicts which have deprived this region of security and stability are due to this question. Throughout the struggle, the Palestinian people, backed by the Arab nation, continued to face Israeli aggression. The Palestinian people were also a target of the Zionist plans, which were carried out against the Palestinian homeland and existence.

In the absence of a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question, the hope of achieving peace in our region is becoming more complicated and seems impossible. Israel alone is repsonsible for the lack of peace and the blocking of all means to achieve this peace. This is certified by Israel's entrenched occupation of Palestine and continued aggression, expansion and Judaization plans, including the annexation of the Syrian Arab heights.

Israel's invasion and overrunning of Lebanon constitutes the strongest blow to the spirit of right and international law and creates a precedent for the most serious phenomenon in international relations, making force supercede law and leaving international boundaries subject to brutal force, tyranny and aggression as Israel has done in Lebanon in every Arab territory it has attacked.

In facing all this Israeli aggression, the Palestinian people and the Arabs are not demanding [la yutalibuna] anything other than the implementation of the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, especially Resolution 242, which is based on the principle of the impermissibility of the acquisition of other people's territories by force, the return of the occupied Arab territory, headed by Arab Jerusalem, to its legal owners, granting the Palestinians their national rights, including the right to establish their independent state on their national soil, and the necessity for the immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. The aggressor must not be rewarded for his aggression, but must be punished. His ambitions must also be curbed.

The various phases of the Arab-Israeli conflict have proved that the absence of peace in Palestine is not only a threat to the Arab world and the Middle East, but also to peace everywhere in the world, in view of our region's importance to human civilization and various international interests and the fact that the issues of peace, freedom and self-determination affect the lives of all nations.

Your Excellency, Jordan's position on the current Iraq-Iran war and support for Iraq has been based, right from the outset, on the fact that Iraq was the aggrieved party, that it was facing continuous Iranian aggression against its territories and waters and that all it wanted was to put an end to this aggression, which Iran has persisted on in all eras, as history shows.

Since the very first day of this war, Iraq has responded to every peaceful initiative seeking a just solution to the conflict between the two neighboring Muslim countries and establishment of relations between them on the bases of right, justice, mutual respect, good neighborliness and noninterference in each other's domestic affairs. Undoubtedly, the continuation of this war doubles the responsibility of all peace-loving states to stop the war and settle the dispute between the two warring countries in accordance with the principles of right and justice.

Your Excellency, our principled commitment to the issues of freedom and progress and to consolidating the principles of peace strengthens our belief in the importance of our duty, to earnestly work for the building of a world in which peace, security and prosperity prevail -- hence, Jordan's agreement with your friendly country on the need to earnestly bolster the Nonaligned Movement so it can play an active role in reducing international tension and formulating a new world economic order which considers the national interests of all countries and guarantees the bases of cooperation, justice and comprehensive development for all nations.

We are confident the nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad will be a new turning point, enabling this movement to play an active and basic role in emphasizing the right of all nations to freedom, sovereignty, independence and equality in assuming responsibility for the achievement of security and prosperity for all nations, and also for solving all issues which hamper human progress so mankind will be freed from the bondage of backwardness and poverty and be spared from the power struggle between the superpowers, which seek domination, interests and influence.

Your Excellency, the president, I once again welcome you and the esteemed Romanian delegation and wish you a happy stay in Jordan. I wish you continued good health, happiness and continuous success in serving the objectives of your noble people. Long live the friendship and cooperation between us and between the Jordanian people and the friendly Romanian people. [applause]

AR-RA'Y WELCOMES CEAUSESCU'S VISIT, TALKS

JN180832 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 18 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Romanian President's Visit," AR-RA'Y says: The visit of His Excellency Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Jordan and the comprehensive talks His Majesty King Husayn is holding with his important guest come at a critical stage full of events and developments in the Middle East in particular, and on the international level in general.

The current Zionist invasion of Lebanese territory, and the war of annihilation being waged by the Zionist entity against both the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples constitute a serious threat to world peace and stability and open up the doors for all kinds of possibilities. There is no doubt that the developments we have mentioned and the strong relations between the Jordanian and the Romanian people and leaders give His Majesty King Husayn's meeting with President Ceausescu a special importance, making it a distinguished political event especially since the two countries play a prominent role in the course of events in the region.

AR-RA'Y adds: Jordanian-Palestinian cohesion and Jordan's history in service of the Palestinian cause in both peace and war make this country an important stop for those exerting efforts to enable the Palestinian people to fulfill their hopes and aims and to achieve security in the region. Romanian policy, based on rejecting international polarization and sincerely seeking peace and stability, had made this friendly country a major partner in the efforts exerted by the international community to defuse the powderkeg in the Middle East and lead it to a new stage based on just and comprehensive peace so the peoples of the region can pool their energies and utilize them in achieving prosperity, progress and a better life.

Perhaps what gives the Romanian role its importance and distinction in the region is Romania's full support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, foremost of which is their right to self-determination and to establishing their independent state on their national soil.

AR-RA'Y says: In view of this stand, the subject of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon will get all the stress and importance it deserves in the talks between the two great leaders, especially since the two countries hold identical viewpoints on this serious subject and on the true principles which must be taken into account to reach peace.

While we welcome the Romanian president's visit and look forward to more cooperation between the two friendly countries, we expect this visit to produce positive results and a quick move to face the dangers represented by the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, particularly since this invasion is finding clear support from certain international powers headed by the United States. We are confident the weight Romania has in various international forums will make this awaited move a distinct step on the long road toward achieving just and comprehensive peace and putting a complete end to Zionist expansionist and aggressive designs, which are the main factor destroying the bases of peace in the region and the main obstacle to people's ambitions of prosperity and progress.

AD-DUSTUR: INVASION WILL NOT AFFECT PLO STATUS

JN200858 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Jordanian-Romanian Statement," AD-DUSTUR says: Following the official visit by his excellency the Romanian president and the talks between the Jordanian side, headed by His Majesty King Husayn, and the Romanian side, headed by President Ceausescu, a joint statement was issued in Amman and Bucharest summarizing the two friendly countries' views on issues dealt with during the talks.

The fact that the talks dealt with the issue of peace in the region at a time when Israel is practicing aggression on Lebanon — an aggression which was condemned by both sides — clearly indicates both sides' belief in the need to put an end to the inhuman tragedies which have been imposed and are still being imposed by the Israeli aggression on the Arabs. The reference in the joint statement that any acceptable formula for a peace process in the region should be based on complete Israeli withdrawal from all territories which Israel has been occupying since the aggression of June 1967 undoubtedly implies that the Israeli forces which invaded Lebanon and destroyed many of its cities and villages are carrying out an irresponsible act of sabotage, which has been completely rejected, denounced and condemned internationally. Such action has no prositive effect on world peace efforts. This, in itself, calls for condemnation of the Israeli operation and the excuses given by the government of terrorist Begin: namely, that the aggression was for the purpose of removing the obstacles to Israeli peace.

The reference in the statement to the need for holding an international conference under UN supervision and with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO, has many meanings. This organization which is capable of fighting Israel must be an equal side in peace as it is in war. The criminal campaign against Lebanon and the siege of Lebanese cities will not undermine the PLO's international status. The failure of the Camp David efforts and conspiracies have made the rejection of the U.S. monopoly of the peace efforts and the participation of the United Nations and the Soviet Union a basic issue.

The road to a just peace is still clear. Despite the new obstacles created by Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the U.S. stands, which went a long way in supporting Israel, it is still possible to stop the rapid deterioration of the situation.

REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI INCURSION 19-21 JUNE

Syrians Cut Telecommunications

NC190650 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] According to reports, the situation in Beirut is one of cautious calm, and no security incidents have been noted. However, other reports say Syrian forces have occupied Beirut's telecommunications station in Al-'Irbaniyah, thus cutting Lebanon's contacts with the outside world.

VOP on Clashes With Israelis

NC200629 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] The joint forces operating behind enemy lines in the south and in Al-Biqa' have continued to confront enemy patrols to prevent them from advancing toward new positions. These forces have proven capable of moving on all axes the enemy has invaded. Regarding these operations, the military spokesman for the joint forces Central Command has issued the following statement:

Our joint forces units stationed in bases behind enemy lines clashed with Zionist invasion enemy patrols in the south Friday night. The first clash occurred in the Ad-Damur area, where our forces attacked a Zionist enemy patrol and killed or injured all its members. The same night, our forces operating in Al-Biqa' ambushed an enemy patrol, killing or injuring all its members. Our forces operating in the An-Nabatiyah area forced an enemy patrol into an ambush. In the ensuing clash the commander of the patrol and three soldiers were killed, and the other patrol members were injured.

Our forces continue to valiantly confront and repel enemy attempts to push ahead from the original axes.

Israeli Settlement Bombed

NC201322 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1245 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Statement issued by Palestinian Revolution Forces' General Command military spokesman on 20 June]

[Text] One of our special groups operating inside occupied Palestine has planted explosive devices on Jerusalem Street in Hod Hasharon settlement. One of these devices went off this morning, causing losses in the enemy ranks estimated at four dead and seven injured. Our revolutionaries returned safely to base.

Syrian Activity Reported

NC201619 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] There was a Syrian withdrawal last night from the Cocodi perimeter, near the airport area in the southern suburbs.

Today, 30 Israeli tanks entered Shhim and began searching suspect positions and combing them form armed men.

In western Beirut there were popular moves today calling for the removal of armed positions and for refraining from installing heavy weapons in residential areas. Informed sources in Damascus have said that in the past few days the Syrian Army began consolidating units that participated in recent operations. It has been reiterated that a state of maximum alert has been declared among the MiG-25 and MiG-27 pilots who did not participate in recent battles. Furthermore, it has been confirmed that an air bridge has been established between Moscow and Damascus, on one side, and between Damascus and Tripoli, Libya, on the other, to replace equipment destroyed during battles in Lebanon.

Israeli Shelling Reported

NC210624 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0538 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Statement issued by joint forces Central Command military spokesman on 21 June]

[Text] One of our units operating behind enemy lines clashed with an enemy patrol south of 'Ayn Zhalta last night. Using automatic rifles, they killed three enemy soldiers and wounded four others. The unit returned safely to its base.

At 2230 [2030 GMT] last night, the enemy conducted a sea and land bombardment of the areas of (Ar-Raml al-Baydah), Al-Awza'i, the airport, the airport road, Burj al-Barajinah and Al-Mazra'ah Corniche. The arbitrary Zionist bombardment continued until dawn today. In spite of the case-fire, the enemy resumed at 2345 last night its artillery shelling against the quarters of Al-Laylakah, As-Sullum and Burj al-Barajinah, inflicting losses among peaceful civilians.

Iranian Volunteers Positioned

NC210940 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] It has been learned that four Syrian Army tanks [location unspecified] received direct hits and burned. A short while ago, a rocket fell near the house of the army commander in Al-Fayyadiyah, causing only material damage. Several shells fell on B'abda, one of them hitting the house of Nabih Barakat, which was empty.

Meanwhile, some 200 volunteers, most of them Iranians, have taken up positions in 'Ayn al-Marj below Al-Mansuriyah in the Bhamdun area and have installed heavy weapons there.

JUNBLATT SAYS CEASE-FIRE EXTENDED FOR 48 HOURS

NC191051 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Walid Junblatt arrived at Mansur Palace [the Chamber of Deputies building] a short while ago and immediately met with Speaker Kamal al-As'ad.

Following a meeting today with former Prime Minister Salam, Junblatt said: I am continuing my contacts with all officials. I put emphasis on the coordination of my efforts with former Prime Minister Salam, in view of his role and influence in saving Beirut.

Asked if the Israeli ultimatum will come to ane end this evening, Junblatt said: The ultimatum has been extended for 48 hours. All officials must intensify their efforts, he added.

Earlier, Junblatt left Salam's home to visit Mufti Hasan Khalid for similar consultations. Earlier today, Salam received Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and discussed the new developments in a bid to ward off the catastrophe threatening Beirut.

JUNBLATT MEETS WITH SARKIS, HABIB ON COUNCIL

NC182032 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] On the political level, the most prominent meeting held today was between President Sarkis and Walid Junblatt at the president's residence in Al-Yarzah in the presence of U.S. special envoy Philip Habib and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper. The meeting lasted from 1600 to 1800, after which Walid Junblatt said:

[Begin recording] So that some people, particularly the patriotic people in Beirut, may not say that I am evading my responsibility, I would say that I will assume the responsibility inasmuch as I can secure some guarantees from the conflicting parties -- guarantees from the Americans and through them, naturally, from Israel, as well as from the PLO -- to prevent a catastrophe.

Therefore, at this meeting, which was attended by President Sarkis and Ambassador Philip Habib, I asked them for guarantees that nothing, or a catastrophe, would happen in Beirut for 48 hours in return for specific U.S. and Palestinian conditions. If these could be defined or actually translated, I would, consequently, assume full responsibility. If these could be defined, I would sincerely say, for the first and last time, that I would not subsequently bear the responsibility because I cannot lie to the simple people of Beirut, who are facing death daily, that Walid Junblatt had one day been responsible for the destruction of Beirut. I would never assume the responsibility for the destruction of Beirut and I would never shoulder, as Walid Kamal Junblatt, the responsibiity for firing the mercy bullet on the Palestinians in Lebanon. I am well aware of the size of the Arab and international plot and I do not blame Israel in this respect. I look at this Arab world, the hands of which have been stained with the blood of Palestinians more than once.

[Question] Could you reveal something on the most significant guarantees you have asked from Habib?

[Answer] Assurances that no unusual developments would take place on the military level during the next 48 hours. This would be, naturally, in return for specific negotiations with the Palestinians and also specific assurances from the Palestinians.

[Question] Does this mean that the complications facing the National Salvation Council would be solved and the council would convene?

[Answer] I have no objection in principle to the formation of the Salvation Council. If convened, this council should assume historical Lebanese and pan-Arab responsibilities. Therefore, my objection was to its structure and I insist on this objection so that the council would be more representative and more able to secure the future of Lebanon's destiny.

[Question] Is your participation in the Salvation Council conditional upon obtaining these guarantees?

[Answer] It would be better to say assurances than guarantees. [Words indistinct] it would be possible for the council to convene in its present or another form. If assurances were not obtained, I personally regret that I would declare my withdrawal from the present political game.

[Question] Would it be useful to expand the council?

[Answer] I believe it would be beneficial for Lebanon's future if the council would be expanded. I advise the Lebanese Front, and Bashir al-Jumayyil in particular, not to attempt to benefit from the [words indistinct] situation because time is ahead of us in Lebanon. We must arrive at a balanced political solution among the Lebanese.

[Indistinct question]

[Answer] God willing, after 48 hours, I would give either a negative or a positive answer. [end recording]

SARKIS CALLS SALVATION COUNCIL TO MEET 20 JUNE

NC201201 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis has called the National Salvation Council to meet in B'abda Palace at 1700 today.

Council Meets

NC202005 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1932 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] The National Salvation Council held its first meeting at 1710 [1510 GMT] today under the chairmanship of President of the Republic Ilyas Sarkis, with all council members in attendance.

The council members are: Prime Minister Shafiq Butrus, Deputy Nasri al-Ma'luf, Walid Junblatt, lawyer Nabih Birri and Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil.

The meeting ended at 2030. Immediately after the meeting, and in answering newsmen's questions, Prime Minister al-Wazzan made the following statement:

[Begin recording] Actually, there is no statement to be issued by this committee. What is important is that after the council's first meeting, we can say that the meeting in itself is a good omen and that it symbolizes the will of all Lebanese to meet and work for the salvation of the homeland's security, starting with securing the termination of the Israeli occupation of their land and ending with putting an end to the crisis and the affliction it has been suffering for many years. What is important in this regard is that views were given in complete frankness. It is with such frankness that understanding and agreement on ideas and solutions could be easily reached. I have nothing to add to this. The council will meet again after it has undertaken some duties which it will carry out, successfully, God willing.

[Question] Will you meet tomorrow, Mr Prime Minister?

[Answer] I will be content with what I said. The atmosphere of the meeting was a Lebanese, fraternal and good atmosphere, which calls for pride.

[Question] Has a time been set for another meeting? When will the next meeting be held?

[Answer] The next meeting might take place in the next 48 hours. [end recording]

Council To Meet Again 22 June

NC210957 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] The National Salvation Council will today continue its contacts with the parties concerned within the framework of the tasks assigned to its members during its first meeting yesterday. The council will meet tomorrow morning to review the results of its contacts, which are expected to include the PLO leaders so as the reach an understanding with them on the question of deploying the Lebanese Army, the fate of the armed Palestinian presence and other matters.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan met with Ministers Nabih al-Bizri, 'Ali al-Khalil, Marwan Hamadah and Mustafa Durnayqah and consulted with them on the situation and recent developments.

VOL SAYS SYRIA AGREES TO JOINT U.S.-USSR FORCES

NC201819 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The National Salvation Council has finally convened. The meeting began at 1700 and is still in session. The question is: How will it end and what will it achieve? What is of primary importance is that all its members whould place the interests of Lebanon and the Lebanese above all other interests and act on this basis.

What enabled the Salvation Council to meet are a number of internal and external contacts. The most prominent were the contacts with Washington which permitted Israel to extend its ultimatum indefinitely provided that its forces are not attacked. The ultimatum was scheduled to end at noon today. Israel has said that it cannot wait forever. What this means is that things must develop quickly before it is too late. This is why the Salvation Council faces several facts that it must handle successfully so as to put the wheel along the path of salvation.

One of these facts is that Israel wants the disarming of the Palestinians and the creation of a buffer zone. It also demands the withdrawal of the Syrian forces and consequently the conclusion of a peace treaty.

In order to avoid a new and very grave catastrophe in Beirut, efforts are underway to deploy the Lebanese Army in the capital, with the hope that it might collect the Palestinian arms. However, nothing on this is yet clear.

In this framework, it is recalled that a responsible Palestinian source asserted this afternoon, according to a news agency, that the Palestinian Resistance will never lay down its arms, even if an agreement is reached on the deployment of the Lebanese Army in western Beirut. The agency quoted the same source as saying that the Palestinian fighters have clearly declared that they will not lay down their arms, even if Yasir 'Arafat himself asks for this.

Official Palestinian circles today expressed comparative optimism, asserting that the Palestinian Resistance's political and military position is improving. These circles said the PLO can now depend on international support capable of exerting pressure on Israel not to attack western Beirut. The Palestinian circles believe the deployment of the Lebanese Army in western Beirut cannot be expected before a preliminary withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the area, which would be followed by other withdrawals.

In Paris, PLO spokesman Mahmud al-Labadi emphasized that the surrender of the Palestinians is out of the question, because this would mean the end of the resistance against Israel.

In addition to the apparent Palestinian insistence not to lay down arms, Syria insists on Israel's unconditional withdrawal. However, what is new in the Syrian stand is the announcement of the agreement on the stationing of joint Soviet and American forces in Lebanon. This means a Syrian attempt or a Syrian-Soviet attempt to take a specific share in any success in finding a solution.

AL-JUMAYYIL COMMENTS AFTER MEETING WITH HABIB

NC191615 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] AT 1530 today, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil visited [U.S. envoy] Philip Habib and for 1 hour reviewed with him the latest developments.

After the meeting, the Phalangist leader said: This is not the first time we have met with Habib. On his first visit to Lebanon, we were masters in our country; on the second, we were occupied by the Palestinians; on the third, we were occupied by the Palestinians and the Syrians; but this time, we are occupied by the Syrians, the Palestinians and the Israelis. Shaykh Pierre emphasized that the question is not easy and that we are placing all our weight behind efforts aimed at rescuing our country. He added: We can sacrifice our life for the sake of the Palestinian question, but no one can sacrifice his country for the sake of this question. Anyone who does this will be a traitor. We will not sacrifice Lebanon, except for the sake of God.

SALAM SUPPORTS NATIONAL SALVATION COUNCIL

NC191602 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpts] As he was leaving the Presidential Palace after meeting with President Sarkis today, [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam said: All of us as Lebanese must exert all our efforts for the sake of ending the aggression in Lebanon. He added: We are today in a better situation than we were yesterday. We have declared our absolute support of the National Salvation Council, and we must support it to enable it to carry out its immense tasks.

Salam added: The Palestinian leadership today is harmonious and sensible. The Palestinians have waged a glorious war between the borders and Beirut, but this did not mean that the Palestinians intend to go to the farthest limits with the result of destroying Beirut.

'ARAFAT, ARMY OFFICIAL DISCUSS WEAPONS HANDOVER

NC191809 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1725 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] It has been learned that Army Intelligence Director Col Johnny 'Abduh has met with [PLO Executive Committee Chairman] Yasir 'Arafat for 90 minutes. After the meeting, Colonel 'Abduh briefed President Sarkis, Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Ambassador Habib on the results of the meeting. It has been learned that the topic of discussion pertained to the handing over of the [Palestinian] Resistance's weapons to the Lebanese Army.

AL-WAZZAN REVIEWS SITUATION WITH 'ARAFAT 19 JUNE

NC192117 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan tonight met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, with whom he reviewed the developments in the political situation in Lebanon and the current contacts to end the Israeli invasion and bring about the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

The meeting was attended by Walid Junblatt, Minister Marwan Hamadah, Dr Samir Sabbagh, George Hawi and Deputy Dr Albert Mansur.

Later Prime Minister Al-Wazzan met again with 'Arafat and Hani al-Hasan. The meeting ended at 2230.

PFLP'S HABASH VIEWS RESISTANCE, FUTURE DIALOGUE

JN181615 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1605 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] George Habash, the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, reaffirmed today that his men will never lay down their arms so long as their objectives are not realized. He added that he is prepared to open a dialogue with the Lebanese Nationalist Movement after the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon in order to discuss the future of the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese people.

VOL REPORTS ON QADDUMI'S TALKS IN FRANCE

NC191905 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1725 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] French Premier Pierre Mauroy today received PLO Executive Committee member Faruq Qaddumi and reviewed with him the dangerous situation in Lebanon. Our Paris correspondent, Fadi Najjar, speaks to us about this meeting.

[Begin recording] Pierre Mauroy today received Faruq Qaddumi in the first meeting between a Palestinian representative and the French premier. Qaddumi also met with Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson and French Communist Party Secretary General Georges Marchais. In his statements, Qaddumi concentrated on three points:

1. He is in Paris as a representative of the PLO and not on a private visit. The French side refused to comment on the protocol nature of the visit. Qaddumi added: (?The conditions were conducive) today for the French government to receive 'Arafat officially in Paris very soon. However, the French side refused to comment on this.

2. In connection with Moscow's stand, Qaddumi said: The Soviets have adopted a supportive political stand and will take more.

The third point is connected with the siege of west Beirut. Qaddumi said: France has allied relations with the United States, and Paris can exercise some pressure on Washington. Here lies the essence of the Palestinian movement, since the Palestinian leaders are trying to come out of Beirut alive and without loss of face if possible. They also recognize that their fate is hanging on an American thread.

For 10 days, we have seen a (?radical) change in the Palestinian stand on steadfastness and confrontation, the moderate Arabs, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Camp David, Egypt, Moscow and Washington.

Meanwhile, the French foreign office recalled after Qaddumi's visit that Cheysson has received the Palestinian representative several times and that France insists on respect for the cease-fire in Lebanon and on putting a final end to the fighting. [end recording]

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT URGES CONTINUED STRUGGLE

NC200915 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0742 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Nationalist Movement on 20 June]

[Text] The Zionist invasion forces are continuing their movements on Lebanese territory and threats to overrun more positions. For days, the enemy, supported by the U.S. political decision, has been threatening to expand the occupied area toward Beirut. In the meantime, the ruling circles in Israel are talking about imposing humiliating and capitulatory conditions on our people.

In view of this situation, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement emphasized the rejection by all the Lebanese people in Beirut and in every area of the homeland under the yoke of occupation of this Israeli extortion, Israel's military machine and its (?suspect) political goals. The real national salvation of Beirut and of all of Lebanon can only be achieved by a steadfast stand in the face of the Zionist invasion and by absolute national insistence on complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

2. [as heard] We demand that, at these fateful moments, the Lebanese authority adopt a clear stand toward the Israeli occupation, take effective action to mobilize all the national resources in Lebanon and alert all fraternal Arab and friendly international forces abroad in order to halt the Zionist invasion and to force Israel to withdraw and to foil its attempts to impose capitulatory conditions on our people.

3. The entire nationalist ranks must shoulder the responsibility of undertaking the burdens of the real national salvation of Lebanon by unanimously agreeing to resist the Israeli occupation and to make moves on the sound path crystallizing in a united national will. The national forces constitute the bulwark of the forces confronting the Zionist invasion and the strongest weapon in the confrontation with the enemy's advancing military machine. In this regard, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement calls on all national forces to agree quickly on a unified stand that considers resisting the occupation with all means as the central task of all nationalists, rejects capitulation to the enemy and insists on liberating the entire homeland.

4. The Lebanese Nationalist Movement reaffirms its determination to firmly confront the Israeli occupation and asserts that it will fight to liberate all our territory, thwart all the capitulatory plans the Zionist enemy is trying to impose on our people and make Lebanon once again a unified sovereign, free and independent Arab homeland.

AL-MURABITUN'S QULAYLAT VIEWS DEFENSE OF BEIRUT

NC192302 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1523 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] In response to a question on what is being circulated about the danger after the end of the 48-hour cease-fire which the enemy announced directly, through the U.S. envoy and through the participants tackling the subject of Beirut, Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, chairman of the Command Council of the Independent Nasirite Movement, Al-Murabitun, said:

1. I affirm that those worried about what Beirut and its suburbs will suffer from all the military operations including the shelling, bombardment, annihilation, destruction and its elimination from the map of Lebanon -- in this difficult Arab time -- must not fear or allow this fear to be reflected upon them within the framework of their role which is, at its best, (?described) as a mediating role and not one of a party to the conflict. In these circumstances, I say: One who takes the rights of his country lightly, even only once, remains forever a man of shaky faith, humanely (?sick) and, consequently, a traitor and neglected by this historic era through which Lebanon and its people are living.

2. These people have defined for themselves a mediating role when the enemy war machine, with all its barbarism, has failed to weaken the steadfastness and will of our people. Some slogans have emerged and have been used by some as a refuge to evade taking principled and firm stands on the schemes of intimidation, invasion, shelling, occupation, siege, slaying and starvation. These slogans, which these people want to use a license and as a green light to impose political blackmail, have begun to appear during the past 72 hours from the interior of the black room openly managed by U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who is assisted by Arab, Lebanese and Zionist parties. This is being done under the pretext of the so-called Lebanese National Salvation Council. These slogans aim at rendering this council a council for the salvation of Beirut and the suburbs from the invasion, siege and occupation. Here, I affirm that some have been so shameless as to announce that this council has been formed to halt the slaying of the inhabitants of Beirut and the suburbs. This necessitates the following clarifications:

A) We are not against any council aimed at preserving the dignity of human beings and their national unity, and protecting their history and heritage. But we reject the attempts to render these slogans excuses for some people to achieve political goals that are basically considered nonexistent before the greatness and the size of the confrontation of the invasion forces and the size of the occupation conspiracy and its demensions in the area -- from the ocean to the Gulf.

B) We remind those exaggerating the situation that the Zionist enemy will be forced to halt at the approaches of Beirut and its suburbs -- whether at the Khaldah triangle, the southern suburb, Burj al-Barajinah, the quarters of As-Sullum and Al-Layakah, or at Al-Awza'i. At this time when he has been forced to stop by this steadfastness, confrontation, decision to fight, national dignity and the announced and clear decision to confront the Zionist enemy, the enemy is still experiencing the nightmare of our steadfast people and their bitter struggle in An-Nabatiyah, Sidon, Tyre and Ad-Damur. We mention here that the side which asked for a face-saving way out is the Zionist enemy. Consequently, he [words indistinct] the formula of the outlet -- whether this outlet is achieved through a Salvation Council, through the army or a military government, which has been suggested in this regard -- to facilitate the formation of any political council set up and imposed under his military occupation to achieve his demands and his political and geographic ambitions in the homeland.

We would also like to mention that the Zionist enemy himself -- for the first time during the Arab-Israeli conflict -- has asked for a cease-fire at Khaldah.

C) These are proofs and facts that we present to prove that the theorists and [word indistinct] are wrong. They claim that the moves within the framework of the council and others -- open and covert moves whether Arab, Lebanese or international -- are for the salvation of Beirut and its suburbs from annihilation, invasion and the mass slaying of the [inhabitants] of Beirut and its suburbs. They think that Beirut, its suburbs, its sons and its history could be easily captured or violated, taking into consideration the fact that we and all those with a proper understanding of the history of Beirut and its suburbs have never said we cannot confront the Zionist enemy.

3. In the meantime, we draw attention to the fact of the [word indistinct] that the national forces and the joint command, in spite of the atmosphere of terrorism and intimidation, have not announced -- we say this to those with faltering voices -- that they have not decided to form a war council to make the decision and define the zero hour to start fighting the enemy in Beirut and its suburbs. They have not made this decision in spite of the fact that they have every justification to do so -- it is a legitimate right to defend our people and protect them from being slain, invaded and annihilated. This is in spite of the fact that we are living in an era of apostasy and bad times in our Arab world which regrettably has begun to reflect its bitterness upon the national and Palestinian stance while parts of the homeland are occupied, while the legitimacy and its decision is crippled, and while we are being besieged and savagely attacked. Nevertheless, we have said and repeated several times that we are still committed to our decision, which we view as the minimum requirement to preserve our honor, dignity, principles and values. We affirm that we will continue to be steadfast in the face of the tyranny of the siege and starvation.

Meanwhile, we will confront the enemy if the domestic hostile forces and the fifth column succeed in suggesting to the enemy through all means the need for occupying us. It seems to us that [had] they reminded him of the gravity of his mistake, he would not have occupied, restrained and dealt us a blow with the invasion which hit our major cities in the south.

Here we ask the following question: What do they want? Do they want us to lift our hands up to heaven praying for God's justice while the enemy is advancing, while raising white clothes, which are the emblem of the ranks of many of the powers because a snow-white [banner] stands for surrender? Do they want us to announce our advance surrender to the enemy and open and clear for him the roads and approaches to invade us to achieve what he wants without any resistance, but rather secure and at ease? Do they want us to allow the implementation of the scheme of the political blackmail of the black operations room with its joint management -- the Lebanese, Arabs, Americans and Zionists?

4. Based on these facts, we affirm that we will confront these blackmailing slogans and the ambitions of those who propagate these slogans. Beirut and its suburbs, with their steadfast inhabitants, reject rendering their history, struggle, future and ability to preserve this history under slogans which do not form in reality more than pieces of paper for bargaining [in the hands of those] whose patriotism is doubtful and whose intention is to achieve personal political goals under the Zionist occupation and the demands the enemy imposes under his war machine which has taken captive the legitimate authority with all its dimensions.

5. We believe these hypotheses and dimensions, in the way they are presented, have become a concentrated step aimed at terrorizing, frustrating and pressuring our people to surrender and abandon all their legitimate national rights, their future in the national [word indistinct] and building an independent Lebanon. Based on this, we consider that these slogans -- slaying, occupying, starving and besieging Beirut and its suburbs -- come within a scheme indirectly aimed at achieving a primary goal -- the continuous implication and the continuous complicity with the enemy and the powers which at this unfortunate time hold the cards of the political game in the Lebanese arena.

These cards carry the slogans of false alarm of dealing a blow to Beirut and its suburbs, occupying them, shelling them, and starving them. This provides for the holders of these cards a cover, excuse and pretext for continuing their presence through political blackmail directed against us while at the same time the enemy forces are occupying our legitimate establishments, starting with their symbol [the presidency] and including the most important and vital organizations.

6. Because of all of these things, we reaffirm to the holders of these slogans and these cards and to all those with dubious patriotic intentions that Beirut, with all of its values and heritage, will not become a blackmailing card which some may counterfeit to attain what the occupation has failed to attain. The size of our responsibility, the blood of our martyrs and the values and the heritage of nationalist Beirut and its suburbs prompt us to confront all of these slogans in any form they are presented.

BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL ADDRESSES PHALANGIST POLICE

NC181925 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil has affirmed that the stage has begun for building the Lebanese homeland and declared that the current operations will not lead to the partition of Lebanon or to the establishment of a Christian national homeland. He also affirmed that the idea of partition was a myth which was vanished. Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil declared Lebanon is embarking on a real unification provided that all foreign armies leave, because they obstruct the will for unification among the Lebanese.

Addressing members of the Phalangist police, the Lebanese forces and the security department, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil said: As of today, Lebanon will have one army on its territory. We don't need international or Arab forces to safeguard our independence. The process for building the Lebanese homeland has begun and Lebanon, which was a farm until yesterday, has become a homeland.

Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil called on the Palestinians to leave all Lebanon and on the Syrian Army to return to its country after it resisted ferociously and fought as it was supposed to fight. Shaykh Bashir said we were not behind what had happened but he reaffirmed that we must explain what had happened in order to save Lebanon from its crisis and rescue the Lebanese from their agony. He added: We are not agents of anyone. We have proved this to the whole world. However, we must not be naive and we must benefit from these coups. We must make our own decisions and liberate our homeland from the [Palestinian] refugees and the foreigners.

Shaykh Bashir said: Following these great wounds which we did not cause and which were not in our interest, we must work to prevent [words indistinct] at our expense. We did not kill Shlomo Argov in London. We have no connection with the events which led to this eruption. Just as Europe was occupied during World War II and just as the Americans watched Europe burn until new conditions developed which changed all standards, a coup also occurred here that has changed equations and balances in the Middle East. The Palestinians, who lost their country, believed that everything was permissible for them until they brought the present situation upon themselves. The Palestinians now see where the vituperations have led them. We were not behind what happened. However, we must benefit from what happened to rescue Lebanon from its crisis and rescue the Lebanese from their agony. We are not agents of anyone and we have proved this to the whole world. However, we must not be naive and we must benefit from these coups. We must make our own decisions and liberate our homeland from the refugees and the foreigners.

Shaykh Basir al-Jumayyil affirmed that the new Lebanon will be built on bases completely different from the hegemony, vituperations, indifference and irresponsibility on which Lebanon has been built since 1943. He went on to say: After we offered 5,000 marytrs and after the death of 100,000 citizens, we must not return to the past. We must forget the old establishments. From now on, we must not teach the rising generations [word indistinct] civilization without teaching them technological civilization. We must not have corrupt judges and officers whose only concern is to wear medals and march in military parades. From now on, we must not have a Chamber of Deputies which includes middlemen and profiteers. From now on, we must not have ministers whose work is to waste time.

We must not have weak presidents who appease everybody. All these things have been happening since 1943. Today, we want to choose the best man for every position of responsibility.

Shaykh Bashir added: Lebanon, on which we have wagered for 8 years, will be for everybody without any sectarian or religious discrimination. I tell you, oh military men: Tomorrow, you will return to your villages and your responsibility will be very great. Tomorrow, you will return to Ayn Darah and Tarshish and you will find a statue for the martyrs of the Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party or the Communist Party. You will see that your houses have been damaged and destroyed. From now on I tell you that any statue for the hostile parties must be protected. You must order our comrades to protect persons, properties and slogans -- even if they are hostile. Savage and barbaric acts are not allowed. [words indistinct] If we return to a certain village, we will protect all its officials and we will provide security, freedom and protection for everybody. These are my orders to you.

Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil said: As of today, we do not accept undisciplined personnel. These things could have happened in the past. However, today they are rejected. There are persons whom we have been fighting for 8 years in Al-Matn, Aynturah, Tarshish and other areas in the south and Ash-Shuf. These persons have demolished our houses and have desecrated the tombs of our grandfathers and have buried their dead in these tombs. We must now respect their dead and rebury our dead without feeling of vengeance. They have destroyed our houses but we will keep their houses. They have violated our slogans, but we will respect their slogans. They expelled us from our houses when they were [word indistinct] but we will protect them in their houses. We must provide for every Lebanese his freedom and security without any discrimination. As for the Syrians and the Palestinians, we will deal with them as follows: The Syrians have a homeland, so let them return to it. The Palestinians do not even have an alternative homeland, so let us search for a place for them outside Lebanon. Shaykh Bashir added: We will defend our sky, sea and land. As of today, we will not accept any foreign army on our land. In order to reach this objective, every citizen must feel that he is Lebanese above anything else, regardless of his political doctrine and be he a communist, Iraqi Ba'thist or Syrian Ba'thist. Loyalty to Lebanon comes before loyalty to Russia or China or any other country. We do not need any more vituperations and we do not want the world to continue to play with our destiny. From now on, we do not want any regime, Arab or non-Arab, to finance our press and information media. Since 1943, we have been involved in events that have cost 100,000 dead. We have a new starting point. You must help us to achieve it. You must respect the Lebanese citizen and all the slogans. We must live in a democratic atmosphere and accept each other. The state must be responsible for the security of the citizen now that our military organizations with their cannons and vehicles have performed their mission, achieved the victory of the Lebanese resistance and contributed toward consolidating the Lebanese state. It is our duty to immediately study the future of our state in the light of current developments.

Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil said: We are not prepared to hand over our security, our areas and our freedom to anyone. We cannot go back to the establishments which existed in the past. He explained that we must create a new Lebanon and build it together with [words indistinct] Muslims, our partners in destiny, particularly since many of them have begun to understand us and to love us as we have always understood them and loved them.

Together, we will build a new Lebanon and a new national charter so this homeland will be able to live and grow among its neighbors with respect. We want your preparations to focus on this objective. We want you to be disciplined and we want you, as military men, to deal with the people in a civilized way.

In the light of the current developments, we must act responsibly. We have made a great stride in this direction. We must preserve our dignity and our role [words indistinct]. It is high time that we take the initiative, that we become an element of stability and that we recover our role in the Orient.

HADDAD WILL RESIGN WHEN 'OBJECTIVES ACHIEVED'

NC200819 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0645 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Statement by Free Lebanon Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad issued on 20 June -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. I have noticed that there are rumors that some personnel manning checkpoints in the border area are collecting taxes from some merchants and are putting the proceeds in their own pockets. We hope these rumors are untrue out of concern for the good name of all Free Lebanese Army personnel. In the event these rumors prove to be true, the perperators will be severely punished.

I wish to emphasize that since the beginning of the IDF operation to liberate Lebanon, the taxation system has been completely suspended. The taxation system will be reintroduced only through a new decision by the Free Lebanese Army Command.

2. Several people are asking about the role I personally will play following these events. To answer these questions, we say that from the outset our position has been, and still is, to liberate Lebanon and achieve its unity, sovereignty and independence. Therefore, after these objectives are achieved, after all the sons of the border areas achieve their full rights -- rights of which they were unjustly deprived -- and after I become personally assured about the future of the country, I will automatically resign from the service. This is because I have never had in the past nor will I have in the future any military or political ambitions.

HADDAD VISITS SIDON, OTHER AREAS IN SOUTH

NC201846 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Home in English 1800 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Today, Free Lebanon Leader Maj Sa'd Haddad visited the city of Sidon with a Lebanese delegation. He was briefed on the military and civilian situation in the town. He met with 'Adil 'Usayran, a member of Parliament and former member of the Lebanese Cabinet and one of the founders of the Lebanese nation. The meeting took place at Mr 'Usayran's private house in Sidon. The talks were described as constructive and friendly, but no details are available.

Major Haddad later met with Sidon's police chief and the main body force of the town. The talks were reportedly on the future of the role of the police forces in the city. The major later met with the officer of the Lebanese regular army, who is in control of 1,500 men. They reportedly exchanged information and the meeting was reportedly described as constructive.

As the Lebanese delegation and Major Haddad went through the city of Maghdush, Major Haddad was greeted by a cheering crowd of 1,500 people at the end of the Sunday service. Maghdush is a Christian village southeast of Sidon. He was greeted by the mayor of the village, and the local population took to the streets dancing and throwing rose water in sign for rejoicing.

MINISTER CALLS FOR STRATEGIC PACT WITH USSR

JN201553 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1518 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad held a press conference in Damascus at 1230 today. The minister said: In its savage invasion of Lebanon, Israel used the most advanced lethal and destructive U.S. weapons. Its invasion was aimed at expansion, annihilating Palestinians in Lebanon and wiping out as many Lebanese possible. Ahmad said Syria's acceptance of the cease-fire was conditional on the immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. He said: We will remain alongside our Lebanese and Arab brothers in defending Lebanon and the Palestinian Resistance.

The minister praised existing relations between the USSR and Syria and said they are good. He said Syria wants to promote the treaty of friendship and alliance with the USSR to the level of a strategic alliance in order to face Israel and the Arab nation's enemies.

WAFA REPORTS PLO-USSR TALKS IN DAMASCUS 18 JUNE

JN190527 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] The Palestinian News Agency WAFA has confirmed that an important meeting was held last night in Damascus between high-level Palestinian and USSR delegations. The agency said the delegation discussed the current situation in Lebanon since the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinians. They also dealt with relations between the USSR and the Palestinian Resistance. WAFA did not say anything about the results of this meeting.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA MEETS WITH AL-ASAD 17 JUNE

JN182333 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2315 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca at 2000 yesterday. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Perez Rodriguez, Cuban ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting, the Cuban foreign minister delivered a letter to the president from Cuban President Fidel Castro in which he asserted that Cuba will always stand alongside valiant Syria in facing the fierce Zionist and imperialist plots and offensives. The president expressed his gratitutde for the Cuban stand and asked the Cuban foreign minister to convey his greetings and good wishes to President Castro and the Cuban people.

Departs 19 June

JN191949 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca left Damascus this afternoon at the end of a 3-day visit to Syria, during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Faruq ash-Shar', Misbah Dalati and the Cuban ambassador in Damascus.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Malmierca expressed satisfaction with his successful visit to Syria. He reaffirmed Cuba's support for the Syrian Arab people, the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese people in their struggle against the repeated Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

The Cuban minister added that he informed President Hafiz al-Asad on the steps being undertaken by President Fidel Castro, in his capacity as chairman of the nonaligned states, to exert pressure on the Zionist enemy and force it to withdraw from Lebanon.

Malmierca condemned the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, stressing that this aggression is doomed to failure due to the steadfastness of Syria, the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese people -- steadfastness that will foil all imperialist and Zionist schemes in the region.

IRANIAN DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO DAMASCUS

18 June Meeting

JN181909 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] A session of talks was held at 0900 today at the Foreign Ministry between the Syrian delegation under 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Islamic Republic of Iran's delegation under Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. The talks were attended on the Syrian side by Gen Mustafa Talas, defense minister; Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, deputy commander in chief; Maj Gen Hasan Turkmani, director of the army's Political Department; and Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister. On the Iranian side, the talks were attended by Colonel Salimi, minister of defense; 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, Iranian ambassador in Damascus; and the members of the delegation accompanying Velayati. Talks during the meeting dealt with the current international situation, Israeli aggression against Lebanon and bilateral relations.

Al-Asad-Velayati Meeting

JN181158 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign affairs minister, and Colonel Salimi, Iranian defense minister, at 1230 today. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces; and 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, Iranian ambassador in Damascus, attended the meeting.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam discussed with Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati the current international situation, the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and bilateral relations.

Velayati Departure 19 June

JN191939 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Defense Minister Col Mohammad Salimi and their delegation left Damascus this afternoon following a 3-day visit to Syria.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Dr Velayati said: My visit to Syria was part of the political consultations and coordination held with brother officials in Syria on confronting the usurping Zionist enemy and its repeated aggression against the region. I have also discussed with Syrian officials the issue of the Iranian volunteers who have come to Damascus to fight alongside the Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese brothers against the usurping enemy.

He added that the only way of struggling against the usurping enemy is the unification of the Islamic states.

Concluding, Dr Velayati said: We consider any appeasement or bargaining on the issue of Israel's existence as treason against the Muslims.

TALAS ON IRANIAN POSITION AGAINST ISRAEL

LD201042 Tehran IRNA in English 0949 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus, June 20 IRNA -- Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Talas, speaking to Iranian reporters yesterday (Sunday) [as received] said that Iran's practical position against the Zionist enemy was more positive than those who only claimed to be committed to liberating Jerusalem. He said that together with Iranian combatants, the Palestinian-Lebanese-Syrian forces would soon take the Zionist enemy by surprise and he would gain nothing but destruction.

Concerning the passage of Iranian forces through Iraqi land, Talas said that as long as Saddam was in office that was impossible because Saddam and the Zionists were in the same camp. He predicted that as soon as Iran liberated its land from the occupation of the Iraqis, Saddam would fall.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES ROMANIAN PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER

JN210406 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Vasile Pungan, counselor to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, at 1615 today. The Romanian official conveyed a message to the President from President Ceausescu coupled with the latter's greetings and good wishes for President al-Asad and the Syrian people. Talks during the meeting centered on the situation in the region and Syrian-Romanian relations.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the president asked the Romanian official to convey his greetings to President Ceausescu and the Romanian people.

KHADDAM RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA 20 JUNE

JN200023 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0015 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, returned to Damascus early today following a brief visit to Saudi Arabia, during which he reviewed with Saudi officials the situation in the Middle East, particularly the current situation in Lebanon.

ENVOY LEAVES FOR GULF STATES WITH LETTERS 20 JUNE

JN210407 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2315 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, left Damascus 20 June to deliver letters from President Hafiz al-Asad to heads of state of the UAE, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain.

BA'TH OFFICIAL RECEIVES THREE PFLP OFFICIALS

JN191825 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, received before noon today Brother Abu Nidal, Abu ar-Ra'id and Taysir Qubba'ah, members of the PFLP's Political Bureau.

Comrade al-Ahmar reviewed the current situation in Lebanon and the continuing Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanese territory. He stressed determination, struggle and resistance to foil this invasion, repel the invading forces and resist the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary scheme in the region.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BEGIN'S VISIT TO U.S.

Details of Talks With Haig

TA191613 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Sources in the prime minister's entourage in New York said this afternoon that until now no political pressure has been applied by the United States on Israel. Arye Meqel reports by telephone now from New York:

[Meqel] Sources in the prime minister's entourage this afternoon reported details on the prime minister's talk yesterday with Secretary of State Alexander Haig, a talk whose details have not become known until now. It emerges that the talk was used mainly to explain to Secretary Haig firsthand the objectives of the Peace for Galilee Operation and the situation in the field at this time. These explanations were furnished not only by the prime minister, but also by the head of the Intelligence Branch, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi, who came to New York especially for this purpose. Part of the discussion was conducted privately between the prime minister and Secretary Haig.

Here are some of the basic Israeli positions that were made clear to the U.S. secretary of state: The terrorists must be removed from Beirut by the Lebanese themselves -- Secretary of State Haig shares this view. The terrorists tried to take advantage of Israel's goodwill and infiltrated terrorists, some from Bangladesh and Iran, into the area of 'Alayh, southeast of Beirut, with the intention that the terrorists besieged in western Beirut would link up anew with the Syrians. This attempt was thwarted, it was reported to Secretary Haig. The UNIFIL can no longer be relied upon and a multinational force must be set up in Lebanon along the lines of the force established in the Sinai. Mr Begin told Secretary of State Haig explicitly that Israel cannot demand [lidrosh] the Americans send forces to Lebanon, but the composition of the force in the Sinai is the right one and a word to the wise is sufficient.

Yesterday the prime minister also met with the UN secretary general. This talk is being described here now strictly as a courtesy meeting, although the prime minister stressed the fact that the IDF has the most humanitarian sensitivity of all the armies he knows, that the IDF soldiers in Lebanon are distributing food and water to the Lebanese civilians, and that hundreds of Lebanese civilians have been brought to Israel to receive medical treatment. These statements were made by the prime minister to the UN secretary general in reaction -- if only an indirect one -- to leaks from the United Nations concerning indecent treatment, as it were, of the civilians of southern Lebanon.

Today the prime minister is taking his Sabbath rest and tomorrow he will appear on the television show "Face the Nation." Then he will go to Washington for political talks. As reported last night, Mr Begin's visit to the United States has been extended by an additional day, that is, Tuesday, and the reason for this is the fact that many senators and congressmen have asked to meet with him and the existing schedule did not allow for this. So, the prime minister will stay in the United States Tuesday too; he will stay in Washington and will meet with senators and congressmen.

U.S. May Participate in Force

TA181825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin is extending his stay in the United States because of the negotiations on a political settlement in Lebanon. Our correspondent Shalom Qital reports the decision to extend his stay was made following Mr Begin's talk today with Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

It has emerged that in their talk Secretary Haig said the United States may consider U.S. participation in a multinational force in Lebanon, but immediately afterwards his spokesman, the State Department spokesman, spoke in a more vague way saying that U.S. participation in a multinational force is at present one of the many possibilities in the very early stages of consideration. As said, it has been decided that Mr Begin will extend his stay in the United States. After his meeting in Washington with President Reagan on Monday, he will remain in Washington and will meet for a second talk with Secretary of State Haig and similarly will meet senators and congressmen.

In his talk today with Mr Begin, Secretary Haig called on Israel to observe the cease-fire in Beirut, that being the first step toward achieving a settlement [hesder]. The prime minister is now speaking before a meeting of the United Jewish Appeal in New York before an audience of 1,700 activists. Mr Begin was greeted enthusiastically.

Begin, Haig Agree on PLO

TA192332 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2300 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig shares Israel's opinion that the terrorists should be removed from western Beirut. This was stated this evening in New York by a spokesman for Prime Minister Begin, who added that in their talk yesterday Haig told the prime minister that ways must be found to remove the PLO from Beirut without shedding any blood.

The prime minister's spokesman added that if the PLO leaders agreed to lay down their arms Israel would guarantee them free passage out of Beirut. The spokesman went on to say that some 7,000 terrorists still in west Beirut are actually the last obstacle preventing the establishment of a free government in Lebanon.

PLO 'No Longer Exists'

TA182325 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2210 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Report from New York by Shalom Qital -- recorded]

[Text] The prime minister did not conceal his joy. He was speaking from a decorated podium and faced an applauding audience of 1,700 Jews. Many others were left outside because the New York Fire Department would not allow the hall to be filled beyond that figure. He related war stories, IDF achievements and reiterated the staunch political stand he intends to present in countering anticipated pressures and difficulties. His dramatic words promoted applause nearly every minute of the more than 30 minutes during which he spoke. The political declaration included in that speech was that the PLO no longer effectively exists in Lebanon.

[Begin -- in English] In fact there is no more so-called PLO in Lebanon. [applause] Remnants of them were left, asking the question where and to whom they can become prisoner.

[Qital translates the above into Hebrew and continues] After that, Begin urged the audience to stand by Israel. When he meets President Reagan, he said, he will tell him that the U.S. Jewish community stands by Israel united.

[Begin -- in English] I met today a very important personality and a good friend and inter alia he asked me a question: Do you have a problem now with the Jewish community in the United States? He assumed that I have a problem. I told him: My friend, never in the past was the great Jewish community of the United States so united around Israel, standing with Israel, by Israel [applause] as it does these days. [applause]

[Qital] The audience rose to their feet for a long ovation when the prime minister said he had met an important U.S. figure, a good friend. He meant the meeting he had today with Alexander Haig. Begin said Israel will not succumb to pressure. Israel will only leave Lebanon when security conditions permit it and when there is no longer shooting in the Galilee.

[Begin -- in English] Then we shall say shalom to Lebanon, shalom to Israel [applause] and our soldiers will go home.

[Qital translates the above into Hebrew and continues] The soldiers will not return before that, and anyone can protest, the prime minister said, but the soldiers will not return before the proper security arrangements are achieved.

CABINET DECIDES TO MAINTAIN CEASE-FIRE

TA201119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1103 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer at the prime minister's office in Jerusalem -- live]

[Text] This morning the Cabinet did not make any decisions. Instead it heard reports from the ministers of foreign affairs and defense. The gist of their reports are as follows: Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who returned last weekend from a visit to France, reported on the deep hostility of the French administration and media against Israel following the Peace for Galilee Operation. Minister Shamir expressed the fear that France's hostile stand might influence the positions of other European countries and even the United States.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon reported on the incidents Friday and Saturday on the various fronts in Lebanon. A report has already reached Jerusalem about the meeting the prime minister had with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Secretary Haig begged the prime minister not to allow the IDF to enter the Muslim quarters of Beirut.

The ministers heard that envoy Philip Habib has so far not succeeded in even reaching the beginning of an arrangement with the surrounded terrorists to lay down their arms.

At the session it was decided that Israel will continue to maintain the cease-fire unless its forces are attacked. The ministers were also briefed on the preparations the terrorists have been making to resume hostile activities around Beirut. The reports are especially disconcerting in regard to the area of 'Alayh, 15 km from Beirut, where thousands of terrorists and volunteers from Iran and Jordan are fortifying under Syrian shelter.

We would not be wrong in saying that despite Israel's intention to continue to observe the cease-fire, if the terrorists continue their preparations and still attack the IDF, the ministers may be called for another meeting this week to make decisions.

As for the U.S. position, as one could gather from the conversation held between the prime minister and Alexander Haig, one should say that the United States is prepared to take action toward a gradual removal of the Syrians from Lebanon, but not from all the areas. In other words, they will remain in Al-Biqa'. The United States similarly does not believe that action should be taken against the PLO if it expresses willingness to become a movement that will operate through political ways.

Meridor Comments

TA201304 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1220 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Now let us go over to the statement by Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor and to a report by our correspondent David Essing at the prime minister's office.

[Begin recording] [Essing] The Cabinet meeting ended a short while ago. The cease-fire was to have run out 2 hours ago, and in this briefing with reporters after the Cabinet meeting, Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor spelled out what Israel's position is with regard to the cease-fire.

[Meridor] The Cabinet held a session today. In the session the foreign minister and the minister of defense and the minister of economics gave reports. The foreign minister reported, among other things, on his visit to France. The defense minister surveyed the situation in the north, the cease-fire and political contacts that were held in the last days. The minister of economics who is heading the ministerial committee for humanitarian aid in Lebanon reported on actions that were taken in this sphere. The Cabinet held a discussion following these reports.

[Unidentified correspondent] What is the situation at the moment then vis-a-vis the cease-fire. Has the cease-fire been extended? Can you just put it for us in perspective?

[Meridor] The cease-fire has not been given a limit of time in the first place. It was unilaterally declared by Israel last Friday. It has to a large extent been kept. There were incidents of infringements by the other side and then we reacted. This still is the situation now. It depends upon its fulfillment. If people do fulfil this obligation not to shoot, there will not be any shooting. If there will be shooting, there will be answer. That is very simple.

[Unidentified correspondent] There have been reports attributed to Ambassador Habib that perhaps the PLO will lay down its arms, and in return the PLO will get to get a role in the autonomy negotiations. Could you react to that?

[Meridor] I could not react to whatever Mr Habib is doing in Beirut. He is, as far as I know, not yet finished his effort in Beirut. The cease-fire is being kept to an extent, but I have not heard the PLO has laid down the arms yet.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will Israel object to talking to the PLO if it comes to the position where they would lay down their arms? In principle, do you object?

[Meridor] Israel will not negotiate ever with the organization calling itself an organization to liberate Palestine from the Jews, never.

[Essing] That was Dan Meridor, after today's Cabinet meeting. So far there is no sign that Ambassador Habib is making any progress at all in his mission in Beirut.

Foreign Minister Shamir reported on his talks in Paris. I understand that some government officials are not particularly happy about French participation in the multinational force in Lebanon. They say that France supports a Palestinian state there. There have even been reports that perhaps Yasir 'Arafat will one day make an official visit to Paris. So, as far to what future developments hold in store, we are just going to have to wait and see what evolves over the next few hours. [end recording]

More on Ministers' Views

TA210723 Jerusalem POST in English 21 Jun 82 pp 1, 7

[Report by diplomatic reporter Benny Morris]

[Text] Time is now on the side of the PLO, who are making use of the respite afforded by the cease-fire in Lebanon by reorganizing their defences around west Beirut and making diplomatic efforts abroad to consolidate their international position.

This was the view presented at yesterday's Cabinet meeting by Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon, who told a reporter later in the day that not all the IDF's aims had been accomplished in Operation Peace for Galilee. Sharon said that some of the PLO's infrastructure and fighting capacity remained intact in the Lebanese capital.

But, without taking a formal vote, the Cabinet yesterday left in force its previous decisions not to order the IDF to attack west Beirut. The Cabinet also agreed to extend the cease-fire, as requested by U.S. special Middle East envoy Philip Habib. Habib is currently negotiating in Beirut with the various factions to stabilize the cease-fire and help find an overall solution to the protracted Lebanese crisis.

The government decision leaves Habib with more time to negotiate in Beirut without fear of a new Israeli military initiative against the PLO.

Sharon told his colleagues that the IDF deployment around Beirut, below the main Beirut-Damascus highway, and in the Al-Biqa' Valley, gave Israel effective cards which it needed to influence the negotiations.

One minister told the Jerusalem POST: "The head of the snake is still in western Beirut, and it has to be got rid of, but Israel will not be the one to get rid of it."

Sharon did not leave any impression with his colleagues that he had any more military moves in mind in western Beirut.

However, another minister told the POST: "After we decided the IDF would not enter Beirut, we discovered from Israel TV and the other Israeli media that the IDF was already comfortably settled inside the capital."

The prevailing view in the Cabinet seems to be that Israel should prepare for a very protracted siege of Beirut which will eventually sap the solidarity of the PLO and cause breakaways. The view is that such a siege would be preferable to a direct attack on the western suburbs, from most points of view.

Sharon has never advocated a direct attack to his colleagues.

In the fifth day of the fighting the Cabinet first reached a decision at the insistence of a handful of concerned ministers not to take Beirut.

Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said that the cease-fire in Lebanon is "generally holding" and "all violations of the cease-fire" had been the work of the PLO. "The IDF will only fire in response to violations by others," he said.

Regarding reports that Habib has passed on to the PLO a Lebanese proposal that the PLO leadership lay down its arms and be allowed safe conduct out of Beirut in return for and assurance of a place at the autonomy negotiating table, the Cabinet secretary said: "Israel will never negotiate with the organization calling itself an organization to liberate Palestine from the Jews."

A senior Cabinet source last night said that the idea of negotiating with the PLO "is so unacceptable that it wasn't even raised at the Cabinet."

The bulk of the Cabinet yesterday remained pessimistic about the possibility of ejecting the PLO from Beirut by diplomatic means. The ministers continue to hope that if force will in the end be required, it will be exercised by the Lebanese Government and the Phalangists rather than the IDF.

The Cabinet's hopes yesterday focussed on Prime Minister Menahem Begin's talks in New York and Washington and on Habib's talks in Beirut.

"The United States hasn't yet finalized or formulated its policy towards the Lebanese crisis. A firm, forceful Israeli posture will help the United States in formulating its own," said one senior Israeli official yesterday. Israel's advantage over the United States and the Lebanese in the unfolding negotiations, said the official, was that Israel knows exactly what it wants, while the others don't.

At yesterday's Cabinet meeting Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir gave a briefing on the international political situation with respect to Lebanon, focusing on his trip last week to France. In terms of Israel's image and public relations, the situation in Europe is "grave" said the senior Israeli official. The views Shamir found in the French press and among French ministers "was not encouraging," said the official.

Shamir in this connection referred to the meeting over the weekend between the PLO's "foreign minister," Faruq Qaddumi and French Premier Pierre Mauroy, who after the meeting said that the PLO still enjoys the French Government's "moral support." This was part of the "unfriendly approach" towards Israel he encountered in France, Shamir said.

The Israeli ambassador to France, Me'ir Rosenne, went to the French Foreign Ministry yesterday, where he registered an official protest over Qaddumi's visit.

In a separate interview over Radio Monte Carlo, Rosenne said his government was "disappointed with the reception" accorded Qaddumi, whom he described as "the representative of an organization which seeks the liquidation of Israel and makes no attempt to hide it."

Shamir said the Foreign Ministry and Israel's embassies are making a major coordinated information effort to convince Europeans and the United States of the justice of Israel's stance.

A senior official explained the unfriendly French reaction to the Israeli invasion by pointing to France's traditional link with Lebanon, and to the fact that Iraq and the PLO -- both mainstays of French Middle East policy -- have recently taken severe knocks.

BEGIN: MULTINATIONAL FORCES MUST SIGN AGREEMENTS

TA200850 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Jun 82 pp 1, 7

[Report by Arye Tzimuqi, Yehoshu'a Halamish and U.S. correspondent Shlomo Naqdimon]

[Excerpt] The Cabinet is to convene today to discuss the situation in Lebanon. Jerusalem does not believe the PLO is ready to lay down arms, but no drastic Israeli steps in Beirut are expected, at least not before the meeting between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President Reagan at the White House in Washington tomorrow.

Initial details on the arrangement Israel is demanding [doreshet] for southern Lebanon were disclosed to YEDI'OT AHARONOT correspondent Shlomo Naqdimon by the prime minister last night. Begin said: "A multinational force should be established to guarantee quiet at a distance of 40 km from the Israeli border. No terrorist should be found in that territory, whether armed or not. This force will have to pledge this to Israel in a signed agreement. Each country that participates in the multinational force will similarly have to sign a separate agreement with Israel on this."

DEFENSE MINISTER SHARON INTERVIEWED ON PLO, SYRIA

TA181034 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 Jun 82 pp 13, 14

[Interview with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon by Dov Goldstein -- 17 June, in Sharon's Tel Aviv office]

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's lips were sealed about possible dramatic events to come in Lebanon. A thick cloud of secrecy still covers clandestine contacts.

Yesterday at noon, in his office in Tel Aviv, the defense minister radiated a great deal of confidence. None of the self-righteousness, none of the insensitivity of that immunizes those with it against doubts and fears and the need for cautiousness was evident. I know if I dare to say that Arik Sharon is now at the peak of his skill, I will bring down upon myself the anger of those who hate him. I will take this risk. After 12 days of fighting in Lebanon and a ceaseless series of activities and contacts and sleep an rare occasions -- especially on his way from one place to another -- the defense minister appears vigorous and full of fighting strength.

[Question] Despite all your explanations, people are still complaining that you dragged the government into war, far beyond its planned scope and far from the Cabinet's original intentions: scores of kilometers beyond the 40-km strip from the northern broder, a war with the Syrians, a continuation of the clashes on the outskirts of Beirut. This criticism of you is becoming sharper every day. How do you react to the severe criticism?

[Answer] The only reaction is that the facts and the truth refute those criticisms. All the decisions were made by the Cabinet in a way never done before: not a deep secret, not in inner sanctums, not in "kitchens," but openly -- with a thorough analysis of the situation from the political and military angles. For a long period, many months, there was a clear need for Israel to act against the terrorist concentrations, that had established an enormous infrastructure, a gigantic one, against only one nation, against us.

Many months before the beginning of the campaign the Cabinet heard detailed analyses of the political and military aspects involved in an action in Lebanon. I was the minister who repeatedly stressed, over many months, that a military action in Lebanon was a complicated one, multifaceted and involved, and there was no possibility of dealing with one component of the problem, for example, the terrorists, without dealing with another component and without taking into account its involvement in the war, for example, the Syrians.

I was the minister who repeatedly stressed and explained that in view of the complications of the problem of Lebanon, it must be faced with unparalleled caution. Furthermore, more than once I was the minister who prevented the Cabinet from taking action at an earlier stage when I drew a comprehensive picture for the ministers proving there was no way to deal with one component of the problem without dealing with all the components: the terrorists, the Syrians -- between whose positions were located the terrorist artillery nests and katyushas in the eastern sector -- the weakened and undermined political structure in Lebanon, the abysmal contradictions between the different sects, the fact that Lebanon was conquered by the Syrians, the Soviet problem and the U.S. problem -- all these made up a complicated whole. By presenting a comprehensive picture, with all its complicated involvements, I more than once prevented a military action in reaction to terrorist acts until the suitable political and military conditions were created.

[Question] Did you predict the Syrians' military intervention with certainty and so inform the Cabinet ministers?

[Answer] From the beginning I claimed, at all stages, in all the discussions, that it would be inconceivable for the Syrians not to intervene, because in the entire eastern sector facing the Galilee panhandle the terrorists' artillery was deployed within and between the Syrian positions. The question was not whether there would be Syriean intervention, which we wanted to prevent at any price and we made great efforts to prevent it; our flanking movement has intended to be a threat to the Syrians from the north and it was a supportive tool for our political activity, using the aid of Philip Habib who visited Damascus.

What we demanded [tava'nu] from the Syrians was one modest thing: not that they should retreat from their strongholds in Lebanon, but that they should remove the terrorists from their territory, to a range of 45-50 km from Metulla. The action we carried out was, then, intended to act as a threat to the Syrians and, at the same time, if they did not respond to our demand, it was intended to implement a military action that could save IDF losses by creating a situation of a threat from the north and an erosion from the south.

This strategy was presented to the Cabinet. There was no question of whether the Syrians would be involved in the campaign, but of how to guarantee that their intervention should remain a military campaign inside Lebanon, meaning a limited action, and not turn into a comprehensive war with Syria, something in which we had no interest, nor do we have any interest now.

All those warning against a military action in Lebanon warned that a war in Lebanon would spill over into a comprehensive war with Syria and would risk Soviet involvement. That risk was manimized. There was no spillover whatsoever into a comprehensive war with Syria and this is one of the great achievements of the campaign in Lebanon.

It is reasonable to assume that previous governments in Israel also received routine reports about strategic decisions, but there has never been a situation in which the Cabinet, under the specific guidance of the prime minister, worked as a ministerial committee for security and met at least once a day and heard detailed evaluations from the intelligence chief and full analyses of the events in the battlefields and a report about steps to be taken during the next day of fighting and made decisions. On the contrary, is there even one minister who can claim that he was prevented, at any point whatsoever, from being able to express his views fully and freely? There is no such minister. And I have nothing but praise for the ministers who, even under the circumstances of war and the shortage of time, expressed their views firmly and clearly and fought for their positions.

This is a certificate of honor for the Cabinet. In a democratic regime -- and our regime is "super democratic" -- decisions are made by majority rule. In most cases issues were not put to a vote; there was a unanimous decision. The views of all the ministers were heard, weighed and assessed -- and more than once, even if they remained in the minority -- they had an influence on the decisionmaking.

[Question] In the Cabinet's original decision there is mention of a 40-km security strip. At what stage did the Cabinet change its decision?

[Answer] While making its decision to act, the Cabinet never determined that the terrorists would have immunity beyond the 45-km line. The Cabinet never used the term of 40 km. No such figure was made public. We did not provide the terrorists with immunity beyond that line. Could anyone imagine that an Israeli Cabinet, and particularly this Cabinet, would provide such immunity to terrorists anywhere in the world? Would anyone believe for a moment that when we reached a line 45 km from our border, we would permit the terrorists to remain behind it so that at the first opportunity they could infiltrate into the territory, armed to the teeth, to murder our citizens?

Anyone who saw the terrorist organizations' arms caches, the thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of weapons, the enormous quantities of explosive materials, the destructive arms of the most modern types from the Soviet bloc -- and, after all, the last doubt has now been removed: The terrorists enjoyed the active support of the Soviet Union and the PLO was the Soviet Union's active terrorist arm -- well, anyone who saw all this, what would he advise us? To leave those caches in Ad-Damur and other places? To tell the terrorists: Please, move to Ad-Damur, rearm and there you are guaranteed immunity by the Government of Israel? Really! Is that logical? Is that serious? Does anyone at all in Israel have the right to guarantee the terrorists immunity, anywhere in the world?

Israel has not deviated from its original plan, according to which we require a security strip of 45 km in order to prevent the deployment of weapons capable of firing against our northern settlements. This is an important objective per se, but have we said, at any stage whatsoever, that this is the one and only objective and that without it the military campaign has no other objective? We have not said that and this was not our only objective.

The Cabinet's order to the IDF also states specifically that the terrorists' command headquarters and infrastructure are to be destroyed. That order did not bind the IDF's hands. This is a war that has been going on for 100 years. For the last 12 years, since 1970, to the beginning of the military campaign, the terrorists operating from Lebanon and in accordance with orders from the command headquarters in Lebanon, have been responsible for 1,002 people killed and 4,248 people wounded. The Cabinet decided to put an end to this. Who was led astray here?

The decision to act in Lebanon was a difficult one. From the aspect of difficulty, it resembles the decision to bomb the reactor in Iraq. The Cabinet has proved that it is capable of making difficult decisions.

[Question] What are the gains produced by the military campaign so far?

[Answer] We have destroyed the infrastructure of the terrorists in southern and central Lebanon and have dealt them heavy blows, from which they will not recover for a long time. And if we succeed in creating conditions in Lebanon which will make it impossible for the terrorists to live and work there, then that period will be considerable.

We were aware of the terrorists' strength, but when we saw it with our own eyes we found it difficult to believe. I am responsible for the lives of thousands of soldiers. I will tell you the truth: I, too, hesitated whether to send them into battle. I had doubts; I had afterthoughts. But after I saw what the terrorists had in Lebanon I became more certain than ever before that there was no alternative but a military action.

The second objective that was achieved: a security belt along our northern border. This entire strip is now in our hands -- from the foot of Mount Hermon in the east to the sea in the west.

The third objective: We have prevented the Syrians from entering Beirut. Beirut is not a city under siege. Civilian life is proceeding as usual. However, we are not allowing Syrians and terrorists to enter the city. We are preventing the restoration of the terrorist infrastructure.

The fourth achievement: Although we had not intended to do so -- as we repeatedly stated -- we dealt a heavy blow to the Syrian Army. We did not want to fight the Syrians and did not attack them. They attacked us. They interfered in our war with the terrorists. They sent out planes against the IDF troops in the Sidon area before we even attacked the missiles. We did not initiate the confrontation with the Syrians. That came on their initiative.

But once we entered into confrontation with the Syrians, we routed them. They lost about 370 tanks and about 100 airplanes. I do not think that I need add anything to the matter of the destruction of their missles in the Al-Biqa'. Many stories will yet be told in the world about that.

The fifth achievement: We are holding a bargaining chip for political talks on the establishment of new conditions in Lebanon that will prevent that country from being used as an international base for terrorists. We have created an opening for a new political situation in Lebanon. I want to clearly state that I never would have recommended going to war in order to settle the internal political situation in Lebanon and the relations among its parties and communities. That was not our purpose.

However, can we say that Israel is not interested in what is happening in Lebanon from a political viewpoint? Can we say that we do not care that the Syrians are in Beirut and that under their aegis the terrorists are organizing and acting against us? Whoever says that is a hypocrite. That was not the purpose for which we went to Lebanon, but it does provide an opening for a new political situation; that is a welcome byproduct full of promises.

To sum up: This has been a very difficult war, and the government decided on each one of its stages. A vereran soldier told me: "I thought the battle for the Girardi was the most difficult battle one could imagine. In Lebanon I saw tougher battles."

The chief of staff, the General Staff, the commander of the Northern Command, the air force commander and his men, the navy commander and his men, the tank and engineer troops, the Golani people and the paratroopers were wonderful. They deserve the gratitude of all our people, I, who have not been in the army for a few years now, found a new army, a different army which has grown and has developed and has attained a far higher level. We can feel both proud and at ease that we have such a wonderful army. The moment people were called up all differences of opinions and conflicts disappeared and everybody concentrated solely on Israel's security.

[Question] Had you doubted the IDF's quality?

[Answer] No, by no means. But I will tell you the truth: We are continually indulging in self-flagellation for sectarian political purposes, and for a moment I feared that at a time of crisis and a difficult test the IDF's morale would suffer. That did not happen. On the contrary. It turned out that our people have healthy instincts and can overcome political skirmishes. Our people know far better than many functionaries what is and what is not vital for the Israeli people.

[Question] Why is there still fighting in Beirut?

[Answer] First, I suggest not referring to announcements that do not come from our sources. It is the IDF spokesman's announcements that should be listened to. Thousands of terrorists and their leaders are besieged in Beirut. Their situation is very difficult. They are screaming to the Arab world for help. From their viewpoint they are committed to ceaselessly announcing that the war continues. In fact, they are shelling and shooting. These forces have absorbed a very hard blow, but they are still there. Other bodies in Lebanon also have an interest in announcing the war is continuing, but they have no interest in the entire world knowing it is they who are fighting the terrorists.

We are not fighting in Beirut. Our forces are not involved in battles. Fighting is going on in Beirut between the terrorists and other forces. After many years of cruel oppression -- and it is only now that we know fully the dimensions of the Syrians' and terrorists' cruelty to the inhabitants of Lebanon -- various elements have raised their heads and they are trying to get rid of the terrorists once and for all, these terrorists who brought a holocaust upon their country and themselves.

[Question] Was the heavy price of slain IDF soldiers slain in Lebanon foreseen?

[Answer] The IDF has never dealt with estimating the number of expected killed in any war whatsoever. Such estimations have never been made by the military echelons nor brought before the political echelons. No IDF commander has ever said: "I guarantee there will be no casualties." In a war there are casualties -- people fall.

There is no other army in the world in which every commanding echelon is sensitive to the issue of casualities and gives such attention to decreasing this number, as the IDF. We suffer the pain of the sacrifices more than any other nation in the world. I suffer the pain of the families and I know that they cannot be consoled. I did not accept the views of experts who say to me that, relative to other wars -- and taking into account the Syrian and Palestinian deployment in Lebanon and the circumstances of the fighting -- the number of our losses is not high. I do not accept their views. For us, losses are not a matter of statistics. We have paid a very high price in the Peace for Galilee campaign. Every soldier who fell is flesh of our flesh.

However, I do not hesitate to say there is a high price for the maintenance of our security and existence. We have been paying this price for 100 years. What was the alternative? That the terror should continue? That the Galilee settlements should be shelled? That our diplomats in foreign capitals and Jews everywhere should be exposed to the terrorists' threats? One thousand and two killed and thousands of wounded in terrorist actions is acceptable, but, with profound sorrow and pain, to make the sacrifices for the uprooting of the terror, that is unacceptable? We are prepared for vain sacrifices, but for those who fall in a war of defense -- no? We will be prepared to accept the decisions of the terrorist organizations that "We must concentrate on destroying Qiryat Shemona, Metulla, Can, Shar Yeshuv, Nahariyya and its environs" and not be prepared to go out to war to destroy the terrorists and pay the price that war demands? Is this how we will live and exist here?

[Question] While talking to U.S. administration officials a short time before the operation in Lebanon, could your U.S. counterparts have perceived an idea of the size and scope of the military operation?

[Answer] Contrary to what was published, as if the Iran-Iraq war was the main subject of my talks (this subject was actually brought up by the Americans and not by me) one of the two main objects of my talks was to present the danger posed by the Palestinian terrorists to the peace already achieved in the Middle East and to the peace process in general. As was my duty, I made clear that Israel could not tolerate this situation any longer. I did not know then, of course, that there would be the assassination attempt on Ambassador Argov in London, and of course I did not detail to the people with whom I was talking the timing of the operation in Lebanon or the military plans. But I did make it clear that Israel had reached the end of its tether and the end of its patience. The people I was talking to could not have had any doubts as to the Israeli attitude.

The United States was not surprised by the Israeli action, and this is one of the reasons for their comparatively moderate reaction. They knew Israel had decided to put an end to terrorism.

[Question] If Syria goes on refusing to remove its forces from Lebanon, will the IDF also refuse to remove itself, even if there is a readiness to establish a multinational force that will prevent the terrorists from entering into a broad security belt?

[Answer] This is not a subject for negotiation with the Syrians because the Syrians are not Lebanon's masters.

They are conquerors. This is a subject for negotiation with the Government of Lebanon, and I hope a strong and authoritative government is established in Lebanon, with whom, when the time comes, we will sign a peace treaty. Such a government in Lebanon is our partner for negotiations. One of our conditions in political negotiation is that all the foreign forces withdraw from Lebanon. This includes the various terrorist organizations and the invading Syrian Army, and, with a great difference, the IDF.

[Question] How do you regard the Soviet threats and warnings toward Israel?

[Answer] We should not take the Soviets lightly. We never did take them lightly. This is a forceful superpower. But we should learn to live in the shadow of threats as well. The Soviet Union is not the only one in the area. It is one of the two superpowers striving for supremacy in the area. Next to them there is Israel, which is in truth a very small country, but a determined one and with an iron will to guard its existence and independence. If we know how to discover the national unity, the national responsibility and to overcome the petty disagreements -- we will have the power to face all threats. We should act calmly and free ourselves of all daily frights: the scare of the missiles and the scare of the Soviets and the pressure of the United States. We have the strength to cope -- if we act as a determined and united people.

SHARON PLANS RENEWED CONTACTS WITH PALESTINIANS

TA181025 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 18 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon by Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Sharon] In my opinion, a much more propitious framework has now been created for implementing the autonomy program for Eretzy Yisra'el Arabs. Now that the terrorist organizations have been backed up and their infrastructure and capability to threaten the world neutralized, there is a better chance for talks with those Arabs who believe that the only way to a solution is through peaceful coexistence with Israel. Personally, I intend to make every possible effort along this line, and in the coming days I will renew contacts in an attempt to expand the range of talks. I believe the time is more favorable now, and we must not miss our chance.

[Question] If I am not mistaken, you were not in Israel 2 weeks ago when the government decided to bomb targets in Lebanon in the wake of the attempt on our ambassador in London. Is that correct?

[Answer] Correct. I was not here. However, I agreed and agree with the decision made by the government in my absence.

[Question] Was your absence connected with the campaign?

[Answer] My absence had nothing to do with the campaign.

[Question] The world is rightly upset about the large number of civilian victims and about the destruction of cities...

[Answer] We made efforts that no other army in the world would have made. We never touched a building unless fire was directed from it. We used loudspeakers and dropped leaflets to warn the inhabitants of Tyre, Sidon and Beirut. We permitted them to evacuate without being hurt. However, some things cannot be avoided when you are moving inside a city. There were 7,000 terrorists in Sidon. So how could we have refrained from entering Sidon? However, we paid a very high price in this war: Most of our casualties occurred as a result of our care and restraint, our efforts not to hurt civilians.

But there is a limit to everything. Innocent civilian casulaties are a tragedy in any war. We did not mean to hurt them.

[Question] There are 12-year-old children among the prisoners. The world does not understand what happened there.

[Answer] Listen, we found documents on the terrorists with clear orders to conscript children as of the age of 12. That order was issued to all their forces. Those documents precede the war. That was an order they gave! The order says not to conscrpt under age 12 yet. It was not us who made them into terrorists by putting them into refugee or prison camps. Those children were terrorists.

[Question] How do you explain their illogical attitude -- they violate the cease-fire, thus permitting us to continue chasing them from the vicinity of Beirut?

[Answer] Had they any common sense at all, nothing of what happened would have happened! There is no logic in any of this, not in anything. The terrorists have inflicted on the Palestinians their greatest tragedy to date. This terror is one of the character traits of these people. For scores of years these people have had this basic and deep-seated desire to annihilate the physical existence of the State of Israel. There is no logic in this matter, in this basic goal.

[Question] Is the PLO now broken?

[Answer] The PLO has been dealt a desperate blow, albeit a blow that has not yet been completed. There is still a political infrastructure in Beirut. However, the Israeli Government has decided not to enter Beirut and not to occupy it.

[Question] In that case what will happen with this infrastucture in Beirut?

[Answer] Purging the PLO infrastructure from Beirut is definitely a job for the Lebanese Government. There is a Lebanese Army. The Lebanese must understand that they cannot live independently as long as most of Lebanon is under Syrian occupation and as long as there is a terrorist infrastructure. The terrorists had 20,000 men in Lebanon, organized in regular units, in addition to 40,000 armed militia men. This is a very high number. The Lebanese Government must request the withdrawal of all foreign armies and get rid of the PLO terrorists, and, of course, the withdrawal of the Israeli troops. This is our attitude.

[Question] You do not mean that they should get rid of all the Palestinians in Lebanon?

[Answer] No, I was not speaking about civilians. We did not touch Paelstinian civilians at all. We did not hurt them. We only dealt with armed terrorists. I am not talking about evacuating the Palestinians living there. What I mean is that if the Lebanese want to live in an independent state they can do so only if there are no foreign armies on their soil: No Palestinian terrorists, no Syrians and no Israelis. They must all leave Lebanon. We will accept that without the least protest, after a settlement is established ensuring our security along the northern border.

[Question] What can and should an independent Lebanese Government do about the PLO in Beirut?

[Answer] It should eliminate the PLO leadership in western Beirut and disarm it and ban the thousands of terrorists that are there. Otherwise they will not succeed in establishing either an independent government or an independent state.

SHARON SECRETARY: IDF WILL REACT TO ALL SHOOTING

TA191513 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's secretary emphasized in an interview with IDF radio that the IDF will react to all shooting at our forces. The defense minister also said the shots that have been heard until now in the Beirut area are those of the PLO, the Lebanese Army and the Phalangists.

DEFENSE MINISTER: PLO IN SEVERE DISTRESS

TA201819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1738 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal on an interview with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, in Beirut, 20 June -- recorded]

[Text] [Tal] The territory under control of the terrorists is a long, narrow strip, from the port in the north via the terrorist camps Sabra and Burj al-Barajinah. A Syrian force is in the southern section of this area and this morning artillery fire was opened from there. There was relative calm here today. From time to time the terrorists fired and the IDF returned fire at the sources of the firing, which was inside Beirut, mainly in Burj al-Barajinah. It is estimated that there are more than 5,000 terrorists in this area. It is true they are in the west of Beirut, which has turned into a sort of fortress and stronghold that has not fallen and their control of the sources of water and electricity, this, the terrorists' presence in this area, is a sort of blunting of the sting of the IDF operation in Lebanon.

The terrorists have fortified positions and linking trenches and have a great deal of equipment and food in enormous quantities in the west of Beirut and although their morale is not exactly described as being high, and sometimes there are even attempts at desertion, they are there and are not likely to evacuate. Today we toured the hilly axis that overlooks western Beirut. There were senior IDF commanders here and heads of the security establishment. Two helicopters are arriving at one of the frontline command positions not far from Beirut, in one of them is Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and in the other, the chief of staff, Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan [loud noise of helicopters landing is heard] after a discussion with the commanders in the field, the defense minister told us:

[Begin recording] [Sharon] Beirut is closed to terrorist and Syrian infiltration. Syrians in Beirut would mean a renewal of the terrorists, infrastructure. We have stopped this by the very fact of the physical closure of Beirut. It is possible to leave Beirut. Anyone who lays down his arms can leave. No harm will be done to him. The solution to Beirut is a combination of a political, internal, Lebanese affairs and our action that was intended to strike and destroy the terrorists and their infrastructure, to create the possibility for both political and military solutions by the Lebanese themselves.

[Question] Mr Sharon there are a great many terrorists inside Beirut, they are still sitting there, like a nest of terrorists, and it does not appear that they want or intend to evacuate it. Are the proposals made thus far the proposals they should evacuate, leave, lay down their arms, being at all realized or is there no move on this matter either?

[Answer] The terrorists are not sitting there in the Garden of Eden. The terrorists are sitting there in distress, in severe distress. There is a great stream of Palestinians leaving Beirut, some of them using vehicles, vehicles on the road leading from Tyre via Sidon toward Beirut, the entire axis is full of thousands of vehicles of inhabitants who are leaving Beirut and returning to their homes, their previous ones, now that the fear of the terrorists has passed, so that in Beirut itself there is distress, a siege.

Other places are open. It is possible to move to Damascus and territories that have been cleaned out of terrorists by us, and there is such traffic, which has been increasing over the last 2 days.

[Question] What about Philip Habib's proposal? Where does it stand?

[Answer] I have no idea at present where the proposal stands. The only thing we do know is that Beirut itself, as a center, both a military center and a political center of the terrorist organizations, is a target that cannot be left as it is.
[end recording]

[Tal] The defense minister said later that preventing the Syrians from entering Beirut is important in order to prevent a renewed fortification of the terrorists' infrastructure. He added: As long as there are command headquarters in Beirut, it is difficult to assume that the IDF mission has really been fully achieved. Perhaps it has been mostly achieved, and this is despite the fact that the terrorists' situation is difficult. Over to you from Shmu'el Tal in Beirut.

SHARON: OBJECTIVES IN LEBANON NOT YET ACHIEVED

TA202236 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 2215 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Defense Minister Ar'el Sharon interviewed by security affairs correspondent Ron Ben-Yishay in Beirut on 20 June -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Are you concerned about the Syrian concentration in 'Alayh? Do they have tanks there?

[Answer] No, we are here in great strength. We are not concerned. Of course we have no interest in a renewal of the fighting. We have an interest in a cease-fire, but not from a point of weakness. I say this: We have great strength here; we have no interest in a renewal of the fighting. We were the ones who wanted the cease-fire. We decided on our objectives and achieved them except for something which, it is true, has not been achieved. It is a matter which, without doubt, must be dealt with. It is the issue of Beirut itself because as long as terrorist organizations have command headquarters in Beirut -- their leaders sit there in the military command headquarters -- it is difficult to say the mission has indeed been fully achieved. Perhaps the mission has been mostly achieved, but I say this in spite of the fact that the terrorists are at present in distress and their situation is difficult.

[Question] What sort of solution do you see to this situation? Are the terrorists in a sort of Stalingrad of their own in Beirut? Is it a military or a political solution?

[Answer] I would not describe it as Stalingrad, because there is no question here of fighters who have shown a stand as was shown in Stalingrad. I do not suggest that we exaggerate on this issue. It is true that the fighting was difficult, but the fighting was difficult not so much because of the bravery of the fighters on the other side but because of very difficult terrain conditions, the enormous quantity of weapons and so on.

[Question] I am only referring to the Beirut area and they are calling it Stalingrad.

[Answer] I do not propose that we should call it Stalingrad. It is very far from being Stalingrad. The solution should be a combination political and military solution which, at this stage, we believe should be accomplished by the Lebanese themselves.

[Question] Is there a way to end the political deadlock?

[Answer] Political deadlocks end as soon as people notice them and it is clear to everyone that there is a deadlock. The deadlock cannot last forever.

EYTAN URGES SOLDIERS TO BE CAUTIOUS, ALERT

TA191612 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1545 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] We are now bringing the full text of the chief of staff's letter to the IDF troops. This was issued an hour ago.

Lieutenant General Eytan writes: Soldiers and commanders, after the missions of the Peace for Galilee campaign have been completed and our forces are in their new deployment in Lebanon, there will be no place for complacency and taking things lightly, even if it seems that calm has returned. This calm may only be superficial, Lieutenant General Eytan warns, and intentions of hostile activity against our forces in Lebanese areas and highways are concealed behind it. We know of preparations by terrorists in their various organizations for activity that could take the form of mining traffic arteries, shooting at vehicles, firing at aircraft in the air or other disturbance along the deployment lines in Lebanon.

Each one of you, the chief of staff says, is required to behave with great alertness, caution and preparedness everywhere and under all conditions: while traveling, in a tent, in a camp, in a rear base or a forward position. In this way we will prevent terrorist activity. If it does occur, we will prevent it from succeeding.

The chief of staff reveals that eight soldiers were recently wounded as a result of lack of discipline and not observing safety rules. These soldiers picked up pieces of cluster bombs as souvenirs and were injured. The chief of staff appeals personally to every soldier through his letter: Do not pick up, do not take, do not scorn orders or instructions because your life depends on this. Nobody, the chief of staff warns, will be able to give you back what you will lose in a moment of irresponsibility. The IDF, which is deployed in Lebanon, is being received with enthusiasm and joy by the citizens of Lebanon, who suffered the terrorists' atrocities for many years.

I am confident, Lieutenant General Eytan continues, that the IDF troops will show a sympathetic, honest and respectful attitude to the citizens of Lebanon, understanding that the feeling of success and its results is indeed mutual, for the future of both nations. Lieutenant General Eytan repeats his emphasis to everyone, whoever he is: The IDF is known as a strong, efficient and victorious army, proud of the conduct of its soldiers and their appearance. As Israeli soldiers, he writes, you must be scrupulous about a pleasant, respectful appearance. Be scrupulous about your honor and the honor of the army and the country; respect the places where you are staying even if this does not suit the normal character of the local inhabitants' usual attitude toward cleanliness and order.

In many meetings between IDF troops and the local population, refreshments have been offered to the soldiers. Refreshments, food and drinks, offered willingly, is permitted, Lieutenant General Eytan emphasizes, but it is forbidden to ask for favors in any form and it is certainly forbidden, with a strict ban, to take property, a souvenir or anything else, whether these are specifically offered by the inhabitants or only hinted at. It is explained herewith, Lieutenant General Eytan writes, that anyone who does not obey this order will be punished with the greatest severity. The chief of staff continues: IDF soldiers and commanders, remember these words: Even as a part of a large force, you are the representative, you are being looked at, you are being examined from head to toe. I am confident, the chief of staff writes, I am confident of you, all of you, and I am confident that this letter is a reminder, not a reaction. All the best to all of you, the chief of staff concludes.

AIR FORCE 'SENIOR COMMANDER' ON LEBANON BOMBING

TA210017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2300 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] A senior air force commander has vigorously rejected the claims being heard in many places in the world that Israeli planes bombed civilians in Lebanon. He said all of the bombing was of terrorist headquarters or houses from which the terrorists were firing. In an interview with our correspondent Eliayahu Ben-On the senior officer said the location of each terrorist headquarters was checked very thoroughly before it was bombed. Air force bombers attacked from low altitude, at personal risk, in order to achieve great precision in their strikes. There were instances in Beirut in which every plane was fired upon by 15 antiaircraft missiles and by cannon. In no instance did our air force planes gratuitously bomb civilians, the senior commander said.

On the battles with the Syrians, he said they were dealt a heavy blow and that presently they are unprepared for war. At the same time, it is clear to the air force commander that the Syrians will soon receive all the planes, missiles and tanks to replace what they lost in the war. He said the Syrian Air Force had 650 planes and that it was larger than the air forces of West Germany, France or Britain.

MAJOR GENERAL DRORI ON LEBANESE INVASION, SYRIA

TA181544 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The commander of the northern command, Amir Drori, has said the IDF paid a high price, because in order to prevent harming innocent civilians in urban areas it stalled for many days before acting against the terrorists. A high price was paid perhaps, but this is how we thought we should act, said Major General Drori. The wait enabled the civilians to evacuate and concentrate far from the battlesites. He was speaking in an interview with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal to be broadcast tomorrow on the "Weekly Newsreel" program.

Major General Drori said the Syrians were dealt a severe blow, but the threat that the eastern front will take shape against us remains though not in the near future. He also said he is not certain the war has ended and we must be prepared for everything, including a resumption of Syrian activity. In the commander of the Northern Command's view, the operation in Lebanon may have prevented an all-out war which Syria has been preparing for several years now.

Further Remarks

TA190934 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] The commander of the Northern Command, Maj Gen Amir Drori, says the IDF is not maintaining a military government in the areas it occupied in Lebanon. The Lebanese civilian administration continues to operate and only in areas where it meets with difficulties does it receive aid from the IDF.

In an interview with our military correspondent the commander of the Northern Command was asked whether the close involvement of the political echelons, namely the government, did not make the conduct of war difficult. He answered by saying that generally the military echelons usually aspire, after receiving the appropraite instructions from the political echelons, to work uninterruptedly and conduct the war as it seems fit. However, this time, by the very definition of the objectives of the operation, it was clear to the military echelons that this is an extraordinary operation necessitating a greater involvement of the political echelons than in the past. It turns out that one can get along with this involvement, Major General Drori said.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES WARNING FROM SOVIET UNION

TA202015 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1957 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] We have details about a message the Soviet Union sent to Israel. These details were learned by our political correspondent Gad Becker. In the message, which arrived last week by way of the Finnish Embassy in Israel, the Soviets warned that responsibility for any harm to their embassy in Beirut would rest with the one committing the harm.

In the message, which was described as matter of fact and which deals solely with the matter of the embassy, the Soviet Union called on Israel to refrain from harming the embassy, which is in the heart of Beirut.

In the answer, which was formulated by the prime minister, Israel made it clear it had launched the operation in Lebanon in order to fight the PLO's terrorist gangs and that it had no intention of harming the Soviet Embassy. IDF soldiers are deployed about 5 kms from the embassy, the prime minister wrote. The Israeli reply was also formulated in a matter of fact and restrained style. Our correspondent notes that in Jerusalem there was great surprise at the prime minister's revelation of the matter in Washington since its details had been kept secret during recent days.

SHAMIR COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN-PLO CONTACTS

TA201759 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1745 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said the Peace for Galilee Operation has ended militarily, but that politically we are still engaged in a struggle. Shamir, in an interview given to Arabic television, said agreement exists between Israel and the United States that it is impossible to return to the situation that preceded the operation and that Lebanon is not a place for foreign forces.

In answer to a question concerning Egypt's ties with the PLO which have appeared in these days, the foreign minister said we have always feared that certain ties between Egypt and the terrorist organizations could cause difficulties in relations between the two countries. The foreign minister notes that Egypt's involvement today stems from our differences with it concerning the solution to the Palestinian problem. He hopes these contacts with the PLO will not go beyond this.

PLO REPORTEDLY REJECTS 'OUTRIGHT' HABIB PROPOSALS

TA182208 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2200 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The PLO is rejecting outright the U.S. proposals brought by envoy Philip Habib. This was stated this evening by Yasir 'Arafat's deputy, Abu Iyad, described as the second in command in the PLO leadership. He was interviewed by Radio Monte Carolo, and our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus heard the interview. Abu Iyad declared his organization plans to complete the armed struggle against Israel. The PLO will never turn into a political movement, will not lay down arms or evacuate Beirut, as the United States suggested.

'Arafat's deputy also threatened to punish the Arab countries for not helping the PLO in its fight. He also expressed disappointment with the reserved position of the Soviet Union.

Our monitor adds the PLO radio, broadcasting from western Beirut, also declared this evening that the armed struggle will continue until Zionism is defeated and Palestine is liberated.

MK'S SAY WAR IN LEBANON CARRIED OUT FLAWLESSLY

TA181930 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee have ruled that as far as the IDF is concerned the war in Lebanon was carried out flawlessly. As for the injuries to the civilian population in Lebanon, the committee believes that the figure is smaller than reported in the media. The committee formulated this opinion at the end of a tour of IDF units in Lebanon yesterday.

KNESSET DEFENSE COMMITTEE BRIEFED ON LEBANON

TA201741 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1718 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] In a briefing today, the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee was informed that the cease-fire in Lebanon is being kept in general, apart from local incidents.

Our correspondent Arye Golan reports the committee members were told that at this stage the terrorists are trying to gain time in order to recover from the blows that their units have absorbed.

They were also told the Syrian Army in Lebanon is reinforcing its units. The members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee met with Air Force Commander Maj Gen David 'Ivri and with Navy Commander Rear Adm Zei'ev Almog and received briefings from them about their corps' campaigns during the war in Lebanon. The committee's chairman, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, congratulated both commanders on their role in the Peace for Gaililee campaign.

STREET FIGHTING ERUPTS IN HEBRON; ONE KILLED

TA191409 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] In a massive fight in Bayt Kahil village in the Hebron Hills between members of the area village leagues and their opponents, one inhabitant of the village was killed and another wounded by shots fired by the members of the village league.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that about 100 of the village inhabitants fell upon workers who were busy with an electricity project of the villague leagues, to force them to stop the work. After they had thrown bottles and stones at the village league members, the latter opened fire with their weapons. Two people were hit and one of them died afterward in a hospital in east Jerusalem.

WEST BANK MAYORS REITERATE SUPPORT FOR PLO

TA201510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Mayors of Judaea and Samaria have declared that despite the blow the PLO has taken in Lebanon, it continues to be the sole representative of the entire Palestinian people. In an announcement they published in the east Jerusalem papers, the mayors of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza condemn the leaders of the Arab countries for not having provided the PLO with genuine support in its hour of difficulty. Among those who signed the manifesto are the dismissed mayors of Nabulus, Ramallah, Al-Birah and 'Anabta.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES FLN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD181642 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The president and FLN secretary general ended the work of the seventh session of the Central Committee today with a summing up speech. He referred to his opening speech and told the committee of the practical measures taken by Algeria to assist the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their brothers in Lebanon struggling against the Israeli invasion and against the U.S.-Zionist imposed peace in the area.

He reviewed the most important international issues, including Algeria's position on them. He detailed relations with fraternal and friendly countries, affirming the Algerian will to achieve fruitful cooperation compatible with our principles and our conception of positive goodneighborliness which benefit all.

The president warned against the danger represented by the establishment of foreign bases in the regions to peace and its peoples' progress, affirming that Algeria is facing all matters pertaining to the security of the homeland and its safety with comprehension and firmness. He referred in this regard to the Algerian people's awareness, the strength of its internal front, its cohesion behind its leadership, the mutual confidence between the summit and the base and the great responsibility the party strugglers and national army soldiers have to shoulder regarding the preparedness to face any probable danger to the revolution and the homeland.

After stressing the importance of bolstering African-Arab cooperation and the Arab world's duty toward the African countries that side with its legitimate rights despite pressures and conspiracies, the president talked at length about the Arab cause.

The president also referred to the Iraq-Iran war and said very clearly that we cherish the confidence of our brothers and we will never betray this confidence. Thus, we feel pain for this bleeding to which they are subjected and we will not stand around doing nothing. We have always been true to our principles regarding the unity of the Arab-Islamic ranks.

FLN CENTRAL COMMITTEE VIEWS ISRAELI AGGRESSION

LD181716 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The FLN Central Committee held its final meeting this morning at the Palace of Nations under the chairmanship of President Chadli Bendjedid. The meeting approved two reports regarding information policy and youth issues. The Central Committee also approved the drafts on the information policy, the national policy for youth, the general policy and the organizational draft pertaining to the party budget. It approved the disciplinary committee report.

According to party bylaws, the Central Committee approved the appointment of Brother Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi as a member of the Central Committee Politburo. It also approved the appointment of members of the Central Committee as secretaries of provinces: Brothers (Mohamed al-Waiy), (Mohamed al-'Ardhi al-Kalah), (Mustafa Bu Dina), (Musa Sharhsali) and ('Adhwa Abdelqadir Samatrah).

The general policy draft noted that the international situation is characterized by an increasing number of hotbeds inflamed by imperialism in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and which endanger security and stability, especially in Third World countries, and threatens international peace through its persistent endeavors to set up new military bases. In this regard, the Central Committee reaffirmed its intention to continue its nonalignment policy and its efforts to establish a new international order.

Regarding the Arab region, the Central Committee said the Arab nation is exposed, through the occupation of Lebanon and the attempt of mass extermination of the Palestinian people by Israel, to one of the most dangerous trials it has known in its long history. Israel has proved by this latest war and the extermination character it has adopted that it aims to destroy the Arab entities in a way which will ensure for Zionism the capability of controlling the Arab destinies. It warmly appealed to all Arab regimes to put aside their trivial differences and to rise to the level of events and prove that they are aware of the extent of the danger constituted by Israeli aggression, which has mobilized its death and destruction capabilities to occupy Lebanon and carry out mass extermination operations against the struggling Palestinian people. It called on the Arab countries to mobilize their economic, human and geopolitical capabilities to face the aggression with something other than statements and justifications and the perpetuation of private interests at the expense of the higher interests of the Arab nation.

The Central Committee declared that Algeria stands beside Lebanon and the struggling Palestinian people; it affirms its readiness to provide, as it has in the past, whatever tangible support is needed as the question has become a matter of life or death not only for the Palestinian people but also for the entire Arab nation. It denounced imperialism and its strategic agreement with Israel, which enabled the latter to serve its expansionist, racist and fascist objectives, and freed its hands in the Arab region to destroy and to cause chaos, challenging the entire international community. In this situation, the Central Committee noted the international community's responsibility for the continuation of the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories and Israel's continuing challenge to the UN Security Council's resolutions and to the organization itself.

The continuation of this situation not only reveals the inability of the international community to enforce its resolutions but it also shows the extent of collusion with Zionism by a superpower which claims to be concerned about world peace and the peoples' right to live a free and dignified life.

The Central Committee, while affirming its support for the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and renewing its unconditional support for the liberation struggle waged by the Palestinian people with the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization as its sole legitimate representative, appeals to Arab countries -- regimes and peoples, institutions, parties, leaderships and rank and file -- to confront the Zionist challenge using self-reliance basically, then depending on friends' support and finally utilizing its own numerous capabilities. It appealed to the Arabs to face the era of a continuing confrontation by being responsible and determined to courageously tackle the battle of destiny, regardless of efforts and sacrifices.

The committee renewed its support for President Chadli Bendjedid and hailed his concern to implement the national charter to create a society of social justice within a system of Islamic spirit, Arabic culture and socialist direction.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 1-DAY VISIT

LD191225 Algiers APS in English 1150 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Algiers, 19 Jun (APS) -- Mr Emilio Colombo, Italian minister of foreign affairs, arrived on Saturday here for a work visit. The Italian minister of foreign affairs was welcomed by Dr Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi, Politburo member, foreign affairs minister.

The Italian head of diplomacy and Dr Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi are to immediately [words indistinct] where it will be proceeded to the symbolic handing over of a village built up in prefab [as received] by Italian [words indistinct].

At his arrival, Mr Colombo declared [himself] happy to be here. "I will have talks with my counterpart Mr Talib Ibrahimi which will be focused on prospects of development and bilateral cooperation and problems of international situations", the Italian foreign minister declared.

Answering a question relating to negotiations on Algerian gas supply to Italy, Mr Colombo indicated that this question is examined by the concerned ministers of both countries.

Mr Emilio Colombo will leave Algiers at the end of this afternoon.

Departs 20 June

LD201422 Algiers APS in English 1326 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Algiers, 20/6/82 (APS) -- Mr Emilio Colombo, Italian minister of foreign affairs, left Algiers yesterday at the end of a short work visit during which he was audienced by President Chadli Bendjedid and held talks with his counterpart Mr Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi during a work session.

Mr Colombo delcared to the Algerian news agency (APS) before his departure that Algerian-Italian political talks were focused on bilateral relations and current events. "We [words indistinct] to act so as to strengthen our [words indistinct].

He examined with Mr Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi the most important international problems. Western Sahara problem, the situation in the Mediterranean region, the Middle East and more particularly the situation in Lebanon were dealt with. Mr Colombo stressed regarding Lebanon that his country firmly condemns the Israeli invasion and declared for the respect of [words indistinct] sovereignty and territorial integrity.

LIBYA

ARAB COUNTRIES AGREE TO CONVENE SUMMIT

LD210030 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] JANA has learned from sources in the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison that Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries and Tunisia, Morocco, the UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Mauritania, Lebanon and the YAR have agreed to the urgent convening of an Arab summit as called for by the Jamahiriyah.

AL-QADHDHAFI: U.S. MANEUVERS WILL RESULT IN WAR

AU181804 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Udo Bachmayr report on an Austrian political science delegation's recent visit to Libya and interview with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in the Surt desert camp -- date not given]

[Excerpt] After a drive of several hundred meters through the military desert camp, the car stopped in front of a desert tent several meters from a bungalow. A friendly Al-Qadhdhafi aide welcomed us and requested us to sit on the carpeted tent floor. Two bodyguards of Al-Qadhdhafi appeared ahead of the revolutionary leader, who arrived wearing a green-patterned shirt with a closed round collar and light green corduroy pants. He was carrying a paper with the questions we had submitted to him. He laid the paper on the floor, extended his hand to us with a friendly smile and immediately started with words of praise for Austria -- how important his visit there was, important also for a better international climate, stating how much he respects the Austrian people.

Then the game of questions and answers began, a game that subsequently far exceeded the submitted questions. To a question about his readiness for rapprochement with Europe, which became perceptible during his visit to Austria and also signaled his readiness for rapprochement with the United States, he did not reply directly. He simply pointed out that Ronald Reagan had improved somewhat in the past few months; he said by some 25 percent without going into more details. In the tent under the scorching sun of the Libyan desert, Al-Qadhdhafi remained loyal to Libya's generally intransigent policy toward the United States.

To my question as to what extent Libya, in view of the maneuvers announced for this fall in the area of the Gulf of Sidra -- an area which Libya claims for itself for security reasons -- sees itself exposed to danger, Al-Qadhdhafi assumed an unmistakeable position: If the Americans hold their maneuvers, it will mean war. We are fearful for peace but we are not afraid of facing the Americans, and we hope that the Americans will not commit themselves to too disastrous a mistake. This could imply a military conflict, a struggle between us and the Americans and it could be that another power will also intervene. It could be that the Russians will intervene. But Al-Qadhdhafi sees the greatest danger of a world crisis coming from the Middle East. Israeli policy will ultimately, Al-Qadhdhafi said, lead with certainty to the third world war.

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES TRIPOLI MILITARY PARADE

AB181015 Lagos NAN in English 0950 GMT 18 Jun 82

[By Kunle Akande]

[Text] [No dateline received] Recently, more than 50,000 jubilant Libyan demonstrators marched to the city square in Tripoli waving banners and changing "We shall not surrender," "Bravo Jamahiriyah (revolution)," and "Libya, heart of Arab land." They were acclaiming the socialist regime of "brother leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi," as they fondly call their leader, at a national ceremony commemorating the "era of the masses."

The "era of the masses" started in March 1977, eight years after the overthrow of the monarchy in Libya. Its ideology is that "political power is concentrated in the hands of the people without deputation or representation at any level." It claims that representation is a denial of participation. In other words, policy decisions are made by the people even at the expense of the speed and consistency of the government.

One of the highlights of the ceremony was the parade of military hardware which ranged from the most sophisticated jet fighter to the deadliest tanks on the world market.

As the parade began, the first tank units rumbled by, while an announcer explained in Arabic the purpose and capabilities of each equipment, which was made up mostly of Russian trucks. Then the soldiers, including boys and girls in their early teens, marched into view with rifles pressed against their sides. "It is doubtful," said an observer, "if most of these youngsters know the sensitivity of the weapons they are carrying." However, there had been no incidence of deaths resulting from accidental shootings.

The most spectacular part of the parade was display of Mirage jet fighters for which Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is reportedly "keenly interested." The jet fighters swooped so low that many of the jubilant demonstrators had to block their ears as daring para-troopers landed in a rare display of individual agility. In another show, a four-column-wide procession of jets swept along in a parallel line, trailing plumes of green smoke across the sky.

According to reports, the Libyan Air Force now has 20 MiG-21 fighters, 100 MiG-23's and 17 TU-22 bombers, all Soviet-made. It also has 2,400 Soviet tanks, including T-72 models and three Soviet-made submarines.

Said a French journalist at the African soccer championship finals in Benghazi: "We might not be very correct to assert that Al-Qadhdhafi is about the most dangerous man in the world, but arming his 3.9 million people to the teeth proves us right."

Obviously moved by the display, the 38-year-old Libyan leader referred to the celebrations as a demonstration of the "triumph of the heart of Arab's homeland over America." He said: "The founding of the Jamahiriyah and the establishment of the people's authority are some of the most serious transformations of the modern era, because it is the first time the masses are freed of their jailers and emancipated from their heavy chains."

In a more forceful tone, he went on: "We on this glorious day invite the Arab masses to stage the massive popular revolution to annul and destroy regional laws which some Arab reactionary regimes use to protect themselves."

"We declare from here with a powerful voice, which fears no one, our total backing with all our resources, of the Arab forces facing persecution from the Atlantic to the Gulf."

"Our main task is to mobilize more than one million of our citizens of both sexes in an armed state of readiness to confront and counter America and its agents." He then specifically made reference to Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Morocco and Jordan as the agents.

"The United States tried to stifle this voice which is a thorn in the side of imperialism, reaction and Zionism, because it knows the revolution will spread from Libya, and the winds of Jamahirayah, and the winds of socialism, do not have artificial borders."

Naturally, some Nigerians would have expected Al-Qadhdhafi in his characteristic manner to carp at Nigeria, because of that country's action against the "Peoples' Bureau" last year, but surprisingly enough, he sympathized with Nigeria over its present oil debacle. "Under orders from America," he said, "Saudi Arabia has launched an economic war of starvation against the Libyan, Algerian, Kuwaiti, and Nigerian peoples, as well as others." But the validity of this assertion has been disproved by Saudi Arabia's backing for Nigeria at the recently concluded OPEC meeting, without which Nigeria would have suffered some greater setbacks.

After the two-hour speech, Al-Qadhdhafi left the rostrum, but for another one hour his people were still chanting "Al Fatah Jamahiriyah (long live the revolution)."

The show seemed somewhat like an orchestrated mass movement in rabid support of the country's socialist-oriented ideology. As one diplomat commented, "someday, these people will become so well-programmed like a computer, that all you need to do is to press a button and they are set in motion."

The ceremony was a personal triumph for Al-Qadhdhafi who had tailored the country's constitution to his personal specifications, as reflected in the "Green Book," and the Islamic laws. Little wonder then, that unlike in Nigeria where such national events are rounded off with large doses of beer in hotels, pubs and beer parlors, Libyans merely turned in home to play accordions and tamborines.

MAURITANIA

PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED ON AT-TURAYKI VISIT

LD182226 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] [Libyan Secretary for Foreign Affairs] Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki paid a short visit to the Mauritanian Islamic Republic, during which he delivered a written message from Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, to his brother president and chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala.

Following this visit, the following press statement was released: As a result of the dangerous situation the Arab nation is experiencing, the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the dangerous plot being hatched to destroy the Palestinian Revolution to force the Palestinians and the Arab revolution into accepting the capitulative initiatives, the two sides affirm their complete stand with the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese people. They place their entire human and material capabilities at the disposal of the battle. The two sides affirm the importance of convening an urgent and extraordinary Arab summit.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI APPOINTS RULERS FOR PROVINCES

GF191628 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Jun (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Numayri today issued a presidential decree appointing rulers for the provinces as of 1 July, 1982:

1. Dr 'Abdallah Ahmad 'Abdallah, ruler of the Northern Province

2. 'Abd ar-Rahim Mahmud, ruler of the Central Province

3. Al-Fatih Muhammad Bashir Bisharah, ruler of the Kordofan Province

4. Hamid 'Ali Shash, ruler of the Eastern Province

5. Ahmad Ibrahim Durayj, ruler of the Darfur Province

NUMAYRI CITES NEED FOR INTEGRATION WITH EGYPT

GF191631 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Jun (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has said that work for the integration between Sudan and Egypt must be strongly and clearly achieved in a way that can benefit the masses of the two countries.

He said the method to achieve it must be different from previous ones which took the form of twinship and fraternity between one city and another and one governorate and another in the two countries. He said it must be an integration of the masses.

In reply to a question from SUNA today following his decision to appoint rulers for the provinces, he said he will support moves (?by the) Sudanese provinces toward integration with Egypt if they are made by the masses for the benefit of the two countries' masses and are not unilaterally adopted as in the past.

19 JUNE SUDANESE-EGYPTIAN EXERCISES DESCRIBED

EA202056 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Training exercises between Sudanese and Egyptian airborne troops took place at 0600 today in Al Fa'w area within the framework of the military cooperation between the two countries' armed forces in areas of integration, training and exchange of military experience and in implementation of the joint defense pact.

After the training exercises, Gen (Tawfiq Salih Hasan Abu Tubuq), chief of operation, on behalf of the Sudanese General Command addressed the officers, NCO's and men of the Sudanese-Egyptian unit and stressed the interest in the individual soldier of the foreign minister and of Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the repbulic and supreme commander of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces.

He pointed out that the object of the training is the unification of the method of work resulting from unity of purpose since the enemies are the same and have designs on both countries. He stressed what President Numayri previously had said: Sudan is strength for Egypt and Egypt is strength for Sudan. He added that work will continue without interruption and in an intensive manner so that the highest levels are attained. He praised the Egyptian part of the joint unit for its honorable performance which gives a good impression of the Egyptian Armed Forces.

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE ADDRESSES MOGADISHU RALLY 19 JUNE

EA192002 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] and president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], has thanked the Somali masses for their ceaseless vigilance in defense of their national sovereignty, saying the masses are the wings of the revolution. Challe Siad added that the continued support of the general public for national officials enables the government to plan ahead for rapid development for the nation as a whole.

Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the SDR, addressing a mammoth rally at the unknown soldier's grave in Mogadishu, where thousands of people gathered this afteroon in support of the recent decision of the SRSP Political and Defense Committee, later ratified by the SRSP Central Committee, added that he will never forget the role of the Somali masses in nation building and the integrity and defense of the nationhood of Somali.

Challe Siad said the revolution has never and will never betray the Somali masses, because the revolution was born for the masses and lives and works among them in order to enable Somali to reach higher goals of progress, peace and prosperity.

The president said the revolution is like a bus from which everyone gets off somewhere; those with personal interests get on or off en route, while true, patriotic Somalis and martyrs remain on board at all times.

Challe Siad added that the elements arrested recently betrayed the revolution and their nation. They were among us for many years and were all along intent on nation-wrecking activities in complicity with colonialists. He said they were determined to cause friction and discord among the Somali people and to spread false alarms and baseless rumors to divide the unity of the Somali nation.

Challe Siad added that history will separate those who are honest and loyal to their people and nation from those intent on nation-destroying activities. President of the SDR Challe Mohamed Siad Barre said that during the period of the revolution Somalia has achieved success, peace and self-confidence and the general public has united all its resources to increase productivity. He added that the revolution continues along the same path of deciding its own destiny.

President of Somalia Challe Mohamed Siad Barre called on the Somali masses to be vigilant in the defense and security of the nation at all times.

Challe Siad also urged the Somali people to wage a concerted war against qat, alcoholic drinks and tribalism, which he said are the divisive elements and camouflage of colonialism, disease, hunger and illiteracy. The president also urged the people to wage war against illicit trade and those bloodsuckers who hoard essential goods from the general public.

BURUNDI

LIBYAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR BAGAZA

AB171055 Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Bujumbura, 17 Jun (AFP) -- Libyan Energy and Mining Minister [title as received] Abd al-Majid al-Mabruk al-Qa'ud is in Burundi with a message for President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza from Libyan head of state Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Mr al-Mabruk said on his arrival here yesterday that he believed this year's Organization of African Unity summit conference in Tripoli would be successful, and that the problem of the Western Sahara would be resolved during the meeting.

The Saharan issue, and the controversial admission to the organization of the self-proclaimed Saharan Republic which is fighting Morocco for control of the former Western Sahara, has created a serious split among OAU members. Some member states have hinted that they will not take part in this year's conference if it is held in Libya.

CAMEROON

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT REPORTS GOUKOUNI DEPARTURE

AB210836 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Government statement issued in Yaounde -- date not given]

[Text] Following recent developments in Chad, Goukouni Oueddei, leader of the Popular Armed Forces, was granted temporary refuge in Cameroon. Goukouni Oueddei left Cameroon yesterday morning for another country more disposed to welcome him. It should be recalled and restated here that by freely and indiscriminately welcoming thousands of Chadian refugees on its soil since the beginning of the hostilities in Chad, the Cameroonian Government has observed the strictest neutrality toward all the warring factions in that country.

Cameroon has never and will never serve, under any pretext, as a base for subversive or destabilizing activities against any other country. Concerning Chadian refugees, Cameroon, faithful to its traditional hospitality and the principles of its humanitarian policy, will continue to welcome these refugees, on the condition that they abide by conditions set by the Cameroonian Government, notably that they agree to settle in the refugees camp in Poli, that they pledge to respect laws set by Cameroon in conformity with relevant international conventions and that they abstain from any political activity on Cameroonian soil.

CHAD

HISSEIN HABRE MAKES DECLARATION TO NATION

AB191320 Paris AFP in French 1207 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 19 Jun (AFP) -- Chadian FAN leader Hissein Habre has called for "national reconciliation through dialogue" and reaffirmed the "need" to maintain the inter-African peacekeeping force in Chad.

In a declaration to the nation on Thursday, Hissein Habre, president of the FAN Command Council [CCFAN], outlined the principles which he feels must guide Chad's foreign and domestic policies.

Explaining that the "supreme task" of the CCFAN is to achieve a definitive national reconciliation by totally restoring peace, Habre made a "solemn and patriotic appeal" to all political and military forces which still "exist in fact" and asked them to accept dialogue to arrive at "concord and unity."

The CCFAN president directly referred to "our brothers from the south." "Let us bury recriminations of sterile and unjustified hatred." "Let us surpass ourselves and suppress our passions and let us arm ourselves with commonsense and reason," he said.

Habre referred by name to Colonel Kamougue and his Permanent Committee -- the administrative body in southern Chad -- and the "group of the Chadian Armed Forces" -- a reference to the group of officers who rebelled against Mamougue and fought his followers at Moundou. He called for rapid, unconditional negotiations with FAN.

According to Habre, his movement is neither a "secret and intolerant sect" nor a totalitarian and dogmatic political party. FAN, he added, never intended to confiscate power or "impose an implacable dictatorship" on the Chadian people. FAN prefers "dialogue" to force, said Habre, adding that his troops have never stopped their many overtures toward the other factions with a view to ending the war and finding a compromise through dialogue.

Speaking on the inter-African peacekeeping force in Chad, the CCFAN chairman said in view of "the process begun by the OAU," Chad asks that the presence of this force be extended because of the "need" to pursue its mission.

Habre said representations already have been made in this direction to the current OAU chairman and the heads of state of the countries that sent troops to Chad. He called on those leaders to assume "their responsibilities" to the letter in order to save Chad from "nefarious" external interventions.

Chad's foreign relations must be "friendly, mutually beneficial, but without prejudicing Chad's freedom of judgment and action," the Chadian leader said. "Chad's independence and territorial integrity will be defended," he said, adding that missions will be sent abroad to explain Chad's "realities."

Finally, Habre "strongly" stated Chad will never serve as a "base for subversion" against any neighboring state, and he supported noninterference and a "positive and dynamic" nonalignment, which he said does not exclude freedom of opinion, the relentless struggle against "hegemony" and "active" solidarity with the people of Namibia, South Africa and Palestine.

Forms State Council

AB191223 Paris AFP in French 1148 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 19 Jun (AFP) -- A State Council was set up in Ndjamena on Thursday by Hissein Habre, president of the Northern Armed Forces Command Council [CCFAN] to ensure the "continuity of the state" in the transition period pending the formation of a definitive government.

Headed by Habre, who becomes Chad's head of state, the State Council has 18 members called commissioners and 12 vice commissioners in charge of the ministries.

The principal members of the State Council are Habre's close aides:

Ministry of foreign affairs	Idriss Miskine (CCFAN vice president)
Ministry of national defense	Capt Gouara Lassou
Ministry of interior and security	Tahar Guinassou
Ministry of justice	Mahamat Saleh Kaya
Ministry of trade and economy	Ali Salim
Ministry of finance	Mahamat Nour Abderamane

In a declaration on Thursday, the president of the State Council said "exceptional circumstances" acount for the setting up of that body, which will be dissolved when a government is formed. When formed, the government will be expected to complete the task of the State Council leading to "definitive" institutions to be established through a democratic choice by the people.

HABRE SENDS MESSAGE TO GUINEAN PRESIDENT

AB181221 Paris AFP in French 0935 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Dakar, 18 Jun (AFP) -- Hissein Habre, the strong man of Chad, expressed the wish to see the OAU peacekeeping force prolong its stay in Chad "to help maintain peace and security," in a message of thanks sent to President Sekou Toure of Guinea. According to Radio Conakry monitored in Dakar, Habre said he "favors all initiatives by the OAU and its permanent committee" on Chad.

In expressing his "gratitude," Habre greeted the Guinean president as his "elder brother" and "great guide of the African revolution." "In this crucial phase of reconciliation and peace, your help and your support for our efforts toward national salvation are precious and highly appreciated," he added.

Finally, Habre said he is waiting for "the happy occasion" to receive a delegation of the Guinean party which Sekou Toure proposed to send to Chad the day after FAN took over Ndjamena.

SALAMAT PROVINCE CAPITAL JOINS FAN 16 JUNE

AB181714 Paris AFP in French 1249 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 18 Jun (AFP) -- Am Timan, provincial capital of Salamat Province (southeastern Chad), on Wednesday joined Hissein Habre's FAN without a fight, it was learned from authoritative sources in Ndjamena on Friday.

This province borders Moyen-Chari where the Chadian Armed Forces of Col Kamougue Abdel Kader, the "strong man" of southern Chad, is stationed.

After Salamat joined FAN, observers in Ndjamena are wondering what attitude FAN will adopt toward Colonel Kamougue's troops.

During his first press conference after the fall of Ndjamena, Hissein Habre stated: "We will never slacken our efforts to see Chadians come together again and find Chadian solutions to their problems."

On his part, Colonel Kamougue, in an interview with AFP, did not exclude a negotiated settlement of the problem, however, he set the precondition that the memorandum of the "Permanent Committee," management organ of southern Chad, be examined. This memorandum, which to Colonel Kamougue is the "only basis of discussion with the new authorities in Ndjamena," envisages the setting up of a "real" national army, the organization of free elections and the installation of a multiparty system.

GHANA

RAWLINGS ADDRESSES SCHOOL FOR MILITARY IN TEMA

AB200801 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] A school aimed at educating members of the people's armed forces on the aims and objectives of the current revolution has opened at the Achina Youth Leadership Training Center near Tema. The 10-day school is being attended by 100 members of the armed forces defense committees in Greater Accra.

The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, who opened the school, asked the soldiers to learn the fundamentals of the revolution so as to be able to lead Ghana home. He urged the soldiers to try to attain what he termed the "freedom to be" because, as he put it, it is after this that all freedoms will follow. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said there is only one objective for man and it is the freedom to be and to have.

On foreign aid, he stated that this does not profit any recipient nation but rather ends up enslaving people of those countries which receive it. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings referred the participants to history and said foreign aid only turns out to enrich the donor countries.

In answer to a question, he assured the soldiers that the council would soon take action on the misuse of cars and other vehicles by soldiers. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings stressed the need to convert all oppressive institutions into productive ones or at least into neutral institutions.

LIBYAN ENVOY ARRIVES WITH AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE

AB210747 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] The Libyan leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, has sent his special envoy, Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, to Accra to deliver a message to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings.

Dr at-Turayki told newsmen in Accra last night that his visit is to strengthen the already cordial relations between Ghana and Libya. He said he will have discussions with the PNDC chairman and other officials on matters of concern to both countries. They will also discuss issues related to the impending OAU summit in Libya.
Dr at-Turayki said there is hope in Ghana's future and Ghana-Libya revolutions are true revolutions. He stressed that the relations between Ghana and Libya are a step ahead in in the struggle in Africa. Dr at-Turayki emphasized that Libya will do all in her power to back the revolution in Ghana.

The special envoy, who is touring the West African subregion, leaves for the Republic of Benin later today.

IMMEDIATE DEPORTATION OF WEST GERMAN ORDERED

AB180905 Accra Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The government has ordered the immediate deportation of a West German national, (Wilfred Haig). A statement issued in Accra by the Ministry of Interior this evening said investigations have revealed that the conduct and behavior of Mr (Haig) in the country have not been conducive to the public good. Mr (Haig), 29, has been in Ghana for 2 and 1/2 years as an employee of (Reeves) and Company in Tema.

MALI

TRAORE TO ATTEND OAU SUMMIT; AT-TURAYKI COMMENTS

AB200936 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] President Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union, received in audience 'Ali at-Turayki, ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah to the United Nations. The Libyan ambassador brought a message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, to President Moussa Traore.

Their discussions, held in the presence of Boubacar Diallo, minister of labor and civil service and secretary for administrative affairs of the Central Executive Bureau, and Tidane (Bousso), the head of state's foreign policy adviser, centered on the holding of the forthcoming OAU summit in Tripoli, the absolute necessity of preserving the OAU -- a privileged instrument -- the safeguarding of the continent and an examination of the hotbeds shaking Africa and the Middle East.

The president confirmed to the Libyan envoy Mali's participation in the OAU summit in Tripoli. After the audience, the Libyan ambassador stated:

[Begin recording] I delivered a message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, our leader, to his brother and friend, President Moussa Traore, concerning the problems confronting Africa. We discussed African problems and how Mali and Libya could work together to maintain the unity of Africa and to coordinate their efforts for the success of the forthcoming conference. The president assured me of the total cooperation and solidarity of the Republic of Mali with Libya and said that Mali will do everything possible to ensure the success of the forthcoming conference. The president personally will attend this conference to discuss with his brothers what can be done to help our continent develop and achieve its total liberation.

[Question] On the forthcoming OAU summit to be held in Tripoli, the pan-African organization is now going thorugh a difficult time due to divisions among its members. What are the feelings of the Libyan leaders on this issue?

[Answer] The most important factor is for Libya and Mali to be convinced of the success of the forthcoming conference and the need to safeguard African unity and nationality. This is not the first time that the OAU has gone through a crisis. We had the Angolan case [words indistinct] and we will never accept that Libya, Mali or any other country should support the breakup of our organization. On the contrary, we want to consolidate it. [end recording]

NIGERIA

30,000 CHEER FORMER BIAFRAN LEADER'S RETURN

AB181605 Lagos NAN in English 1555 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Lagos, June 18 (NAN) -- The former Biafran leader, Mr Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu, returned to Nigeria today after 13 years of selfexile to Ivory Coast and was received at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport by more than 30,000 admirers and well wishers. He was met on arrival by the presidential adviser on political affairs, Dr Chuba Okadigbo, and was immediately driven to the VIP lounge of the airport.

Beaming with smiles, and looking radiant, he arrived in the company of his wife, Mrs Stella Ojukwu and other members of his family. Mr Ojukwu refused to address a news conference, but allowed photographers to take pictures of him.

Shagari-Ojukwu Meeting

AB181656 Lagos NAN in English 1650 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Lagos, June 18 (NAN) -- The former Biafran leader, Mr Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu, was received in audience in Lagos today by President Shehu Shagari.

Mr Ojukwu who returned from Ivory Coast after 12 years in exile was accompanied to the state house by the presidential adviser on political affairs, Dr Chuba Okadigbo. Both men arrived at the State House premises at 3:15 p.m. and met the president behind closed doors.

Fifteen minutes later, Mr Ojukwu, who was still accompanied by Dr Okadigbo, came out and acknowledged cheers from the crowd within the premises as he drove off.

SIERRA LEONE

STEVENS INVITED TO ATTEND TRIPOLI OAU SUMMIT

AB182153 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, has been officially invited to attend the 19th summit of the OAU which takes place in Tripoli from the 5th to the 8th of August this year.

Delivering the invitation at State House this morning, a special Libyan envoy, Mr Muhammad as-Zarruq Rajab, who is the secretary general of Libya's General People's Congress, conveyed brotherly greetings and high esteem from Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. He told the president that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi looked forward to his presence at the Tripoli summit as one of Africa's leading statesmen who could help solve the problems facing the organzation. President Stevens recalled his last visit to Libya and also his meeting with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi at the Ndjamena [words indistinct] summit in Chad, and remarked that our attendance of this summit was dutybound.

President Stevens, however, looked forward to suggestions which would help diffuse the tension already created by the admission of the Western Sahara, because as he said, "we want the Tripoli summit to succeed." Mr Rajab was introduced to the president by the foreign minister, Dr Abdulai Conteh. And at the meeting were the permanent secretary, Mr Charles Wayas; a councellor of the Libyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mousta Zawan; and an official of the Libyan mission in Sierra Leone, Mr (Ali Telfin).

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS ASKS AID TO DEFEND AGAINST ATTACKS

AB201256 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Luanda, June 29 (AFP) -- Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has appealed for aid to enable the country to defend itself against attacks on its territory, the Angolan news agency ANGOP reported today.

The agency quoted President dos Santos as saying that Angola needed urgently weapons, medical supplies and vehicles. The world knew quite well what the situation in Angola was, but that was not enough, he said.

The president described the siutation as still serious. "Regular units of the South African Army have been occupying since last September parts of our Province of Cunene on the frontier with Namibia," he said.

On the negotiations over Namibian independence from South Africa between the Western contact group (Britain, Canada, France, the United States and West Germany) and the southern African frontline states (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) Mr dos Santos said the latest rounds had been encouraging. Angola considers the contact group's latest proposals as more flexible and realistic, Mr dos Santos said.

"They are a basis for rapid progress in the negotiations if we encounter good will on the South African side," he added.

LESOTHO

SECURITY BILL PROVIDES WIDER POLICE POWERS

MB181304 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Security legislation giving police emergency powers has been tabled in the Lesotho National Assembly.

The security bill makes provision for police to stop and search vehicles and the occupants without a search warrant and to detain people for an initial period of 2 weeks without trial. The bill, which has been introduced in the National Assembly by the minister to Lesotho's prime minister, R. Sekonyana, stops short of declaring a state of emergency in the country. The decision to introduce the bill is seen as an attempt to crub violence by the military wing of the opposition Basotoland Congress Party.

MAURITIUS

NEW PARLIAMENT MEMBERS SWORN IN 18 JUNE

AB181858 Paris AFP in English 1702 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Port Louis, Mauritius, June 18 (AFP) -- Members of the new Parliament in Mauritius were sworn in today after the left's overwhelming victory in the elections a week ago.

The outgoing Labor Party and its supporters, which failed to win a seat after holding power since independence in 1968, was also disappointed in its hopes of retaining a toehold under the system which reserved eight of the 70 seats in Parliament for the "best losers."

The electoral commission and the constitutional court decided that the eight seats would not be attributed this time. They were originally designed to ensure fair representation for the various communities -- Hindu, Moslim, Creole and Chinese -- in the Indian Ocean island, but it was felt that the new Parliament was evenly balanced.

The 62 seats are held by the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), which has 42, the Mauritian Socialist Party, its ally in the election campaign, which has 18, and the Rodriguez People's Organization, whose two members represent the Island of Rodriguez and have said they will support the government.

The last "speech from the throne" by the governor-general before Mauritius becomes a republic with a president in line with the left's manifesto will be on Tuesday.

MOZAMBIQUE

GUINEA-BISSAU, CAPE VERDE RESTORE TIES

MB181425 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde have taken steps towards restoring full relations following a meeting between Presidents Bernardo Vieira and Aristides Pereira in Maputo. In a communique issued this morning, the two presidents announced the restoration of diplomatic relations. They said a further session of talks will be held in Bissau in 2 months to set up the necessary mechanisms for economic, cultural and diplomatic cooperation.

The two countries, which fought a joint liberation war against Portuguese colonialism, broke off all ties following a coup in Bissau in late 1980. Since then, Mozambique leaders have worked persistently to bring their two allies back together.

In opening the talks in Maputo, President Samora Machel said there are no antagonistic contradictions involved and it was in the interests of all anti-imperialist people that the differences between Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau be resolved.

In today's communique, Presidents Pereira and Vieira expressed their gratitude to President Samora for his efforts to open their dialogue and to maintain the spirit of solidarity which exists between the peoples of the former Portuguese colonies in Africa. They also underlined the frankness and spirit of understanding that (?surrounded) the talks.

At the news conference following the signing of the communique, the two presidents said that the concrete steps in their negotiated efforts will be decided at the meeting in July [as heard] and then followed up in subsequent discussions.

President Vieira and his delegation left Maputo for Bissau this morning.

NAMIBIA

JOINT FORCES KILL NINE SWAPO 'TERRORISTS'

MB210921 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Nine armed SWAPO terrorists have been shot and killed in northern South-West Africa in a joint operation by the South-West African police, army and air force. The nine were killed in four separate incidents.

In 2 incidents of sabotage by terrorists, 10 telephone poles northwest of Oshivello were damaged by explosives, while in Kavango, southwest of Rundu, 3 base supports of a high tension pylon were damaged. The electricity supply was not disrupted.

SOUTH AFRICA

AIR FORCE TESTS NEW BOMBING SYSTEM 19 JUNE

LD191532 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] The South African Air Force tested a refined bomb aiming system today on its Buccaneer aircraft 45 nautical miles southwest of Cape Point. Three Buccaneer aircraft and a Shackleton took part in the exercise. A derelict fishing trawler was bombed in an approved dumping ground. A spokesman said the Buccaneer's bombs were thrown from a distance of about 3.5 km at the target. Evaluation of the new bomb aiming system has been achieved.

ZIMBABWE

ANC LEADER ARRIVES FOR 'CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS'

AB181555 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Harare, June 18 (AFP) -- A leading South African black nationalist, Oliver Tambo, arrived here today for three days of "consultative" meetings with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and other government officials, the ZIANA news agency reported.

The agency said Mr Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC), flew in from Botswana where he held similar talks with President Quett Masire.

The leader of the Lusaka-based ANC, the main movement fighting white-minority rule in South Africa, was last in Zimbabwe in August 1981, shortly after the assassination of ANC representative Joe Gqabi, blamed by the Harare government on agents of Pretoria.

The ANC has been without formal representation here since last year, although it has some members living in exile in Zimbabwe and, according to South African refugee sources, a few ANC-sponsored students are enrolled at the university in Harare.

Mr Mugabe's government has pledged to support the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), the two South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, through the OAU, but says it will not grant them guerrilla bases. South Africa has made it clear it will retaliate if Zimbabwe does so.

There are about 150 black South African refugees in Zimbabwe, most of them living in Harare. They are assisted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and most are ledged by the Zimbabwe Government.

LIBYAN DELEGATION ARRIVES WITH SUMMIT INVITATION

CA211004 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] A 12-member Libyan Government delegation arrived in Harare last night with an invitation to the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, to attend this year's summit of the Organization of African Unity which will be held in Tripoli in August.

The leader of the delegation and Libyan secretary for atomic energy, Comrade al-Qa'ud, said that he expects all member states of the OAU to attend the summit. He said while in Zimbabwe he will hold discussions with government officials aimed at strengthening relations between his country and Zimbabwe.